The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

LUTZ & JORDAN, *Editors and Proprietors.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1870. VOL. 43: NO 11.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

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One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice by letter, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

W. C. HOLAHAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
Jan. 28, '70-tf

ALEX. KING, JR.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention Office three doors South of the Court House, lately occupied by J. W. Dickerson. nov26

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office in the INQUIRER Building, (second floor.)
☞ Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. .... J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. Apri 1:69:1yr.

J' M'D. SHARPE .... E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1;69:tf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB BRENNEMAN,
WOODBERRY, PA.,
SCRIVENER, CONVEYANCER, LICENSED CLAIM AGENT, and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Will attend to all business entrusted into his hands with promptness and despatch. Will remit money by draft to any part of the country. 17sely

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford April 1, '69..

C. N. HICKOK,
DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.
Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*
As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

W. M. LLOYD
BANKER.
Transacts a General Banking Business, and makes collections on all accessible points in the United States.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, SILVER, STERLING and CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE bought and sold.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS of all descriptions always on hand.
Accounts of Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers and all other solicited.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Jan. 7, '70.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.
The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31jul6tf Huntingdon, Pa.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

LUTZ & JORDAN,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

LUTZ & JORDAN.

Poetry.

NOBODY.

If nobody's noticed you, you must be small;
If nobody's slighted you, you must be tall;
If nobody's bowed to you, you must be low;
If nobody's kissed you, you're ugly, we know.

If nobody's envied you, you're a poor elf;
If nobody's flattered you, you've flattered yourself;
If nobody's cheated you, you are a knave;
If nobody's hated you, you are a slave.

If nobody's called you a fool to your face,
Somebody's wished for your back in its place;
If nobody's called you a tyrant or scold,
Somebody thinks you of spiritless mould.

If nobody knows of your faults but a friend,
Nobody will miss them at the world's end;
If nobody clings to your purse like a fawn,
Nobody'll run like a hound when its gone.

If nobody's eaten his bread from your store,
Nobody'll call you a miserable bore;
If nobody slandered you—here is our pen,
Sign yourself "Nobody," quick as you can.

Miscellaneous.

OUR MINERAL WEALTH.

Remarks of General Cameron

In the United States Senate, March 7th, on the occasion of presenting a memorial setting forth the importance of the anthracite and bituminous coal interests of Pennsylvania.

MR. PRESIDENT: In presenting this petition I wish to call the attention of Senators to the interesting region from which it comes, and to submit some facts concerning its wonderful development; trusting that the exhibit will prove useful by inducing this body to reflect on the vast interests now held in the anthracite and other coal producing territory of the country. I am not without hope that an intelligent study of this subject will show the importance of such legislation as shall continue the development of the coal fields of the whole country, and so prevent the destruction of the industries which furnish a market for this important article, and mainly depend on its production.

All that I shall recount has taken place within my own memory and under my own observation. When I was a young man the land from which such vast wealth has been extracted was a wilderness. It could be bought for fifteen or twenty cents an acre, and no one would have it at any price. To pay the taxes on it was deemed folly and extravagance. Then population was sparse and comfort unknown. Now this whole region teems with a busy throng, and it has become the abode of opulence, intelligence, and refinement. On the earth's surface the unending labor of well paid men goes on, and far down in the mines the busy scenes of the upper world are repeated.

The anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania—which comprises all of any importance in the country—is confined within an area of 470 square miles, or 300,000 acres. I state this now, that it may be remembered when I come to speak of the enormous production which has been attained, and the vast capital which is now invested in this coal territory. I present the increase in mined coal, and population, in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, giving the figures with critical accuracy; while, as to the population directly subsisting and attributable to the mining interest in the remaining parts of the hard coal region. I estimate from reliable data and an intimate knowledge of the locality and a personal observation of the subject.

The year 1820 marked the beginning of anthracite coal mining in our country. The population of the county of Schuylkill—before referred to—and the number of tons mined were as follows, at the beginning of each decade since 1820:

Year.	Population.	Tons Mined.
1820	11,339	365
1830	26,784	89,984
1840	29,081	452,291
1850	63,205	1,712,007
1860	90,173	3,270,516
1870	133,000	4,748,969

The population and production for the same period in the entire 470 square miles of anthracite coal lands were as follows, the population being estimated at a low figure, and, I think, upon a basis which will bear the closest investigation successfully:

Year.	Population.	Tons. Mined.
1820	20,000	365
1830	45,000	174,734
1840	70,000	864,383
1850	130,000	3,358,899
1860	220,000	8,412,846
1860	350,000	15,723,030

The amount of anthracite coal yet in the earth is as follows, the area and the thickness of the veins being accurately known:

	Square miles.	Depth of coal yards.	Tons.
Central coal fields	126	15	5,854,961,000
Southern coal fields	146	25	11,308,842,000
Northern coal fields	198	15	9,179,872,000
Total	470		26,343,757,000
Deduct ½ waste in mining			13,171,828,500

—which leaves of marketable coal 13,171,828,500 tons, or a deposit equal to an annual supply of 20,000,000 tons for 600 years, and of vastly greater value than all the mineral deposits of many nations of the earth, and by no means contemptible nations either.

But vast as this undeveloped wealth is, and astonishing as its development has been, it is but a trifle when compared to the bituminous coal deposits of our country, or indeed of Pennsylvania. Within a circle of one hundred miles, of which Pittsburgh, in the western extremity of my State, is the center, there is enough bituminous coal in the earth to pay off the national debts of all the governments of the world many times over. And it has been estimated, from geological surveys, that this coal would pay our national debt fifty-four times if its stupendous value could be realized at once. This, you will please remember, is in Western Pennsylvania alone, and only comprises one description of a particular wealth, which is surrounded, and to some extent dwarfed, by other wonderful resources in that section of our State.

It is impossible to overestimate the value of this wealth, or its relations to other industries. It is to day the foundation of our wealth, and a glance at the distribution of bituminous coal over the country indicates clearly to my mind that development of this single inserest is the basis for a prosperity, under wise laws, which would do more than anything else to render us independent of every external influence, however it might be exerted.

The following table will show the area of the bituminous and cannel coal deposits of the country as far as is accurately known:

States.	Square miles.
Pennsylvania	12,656
Maryland	550
West Virginia	15,000
East Virginia	225
North Carolina	45
Tennessee	3,700
Georgia	170
Alabama	4,300
Kentucky	13,700
Ohio	7,100
Indiana	6,700
Illinois	30,000
Michigan	13,000
Iowa	24,000
Missouri	21,000
Nebraska	4,006
Kansas	12,000
Arkansas	12,000
Indian Territory	10,000
Texas	3,000
Oregon	500
Washington Territory	570
West of the Rocky Mountains	5,000
Showing a total of square miles of	194,216
And to this must be added of tertiary coals around the Rocky Mountains	200,000
Making a grand total of	394,216

square miles of coal within our borders, or more than thirty-one times as much as there is in Pennsylvania, together with 300 square miles of anthracite in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and 100 square miles in Oregon; these however, are not important deposits, and are of very little value.

These statistics are taken from Darrow's "Coal and Oil," and may be deemed as reliable as any work on the subject attainable to the student of such affairs. Those relating to the anthracite coal are supplied by Mr. Bannan, who for fifty years has observed and studied the subject.

In Pennsylvania, notwithstanding her rugged surface and her numerous mountain chains—in spite of the fact that a mile of railroad in our State costs many times as much as in some others, we now have more miles of railroad than any other State in the Union, while our capital invested in these far surpasses that of any other, amounting in the aggregate to $300,000,000.

As an indication of the value of coal in developing nearly every decription of internal improvement, let me call your attention to the fact that, to carry our Schuylkill anthracite coals to market, we have invested in—

Railroads	$50,000,000
Canals	22,000,000
Mining operations and lands	18,000,000
	90,000,000

While in the residue we have in

Railroads	$50,000,000
Canals	49,000,000
Mining operations and lands	13,000,000
A grand total of	208,000,000

The amount invested in like improvements for sending our bituminous coal forward I have no means of accurately determining; but it is very large. For the greater area, and the greater distance inland at which our soft or bituminous coal is placed, involves a greater outlay for transportation. The yield of this description during the last year was 14,117,628 tons, and was chiefly produced from the State of Pennsylvania.

And while the capital invested in mining operations is not so large as in the anthracite region, this marked difference exists between these great interests, and is well worthy of remembrance. The bituminous coal is situated far in the interior, it suffers greater wastage in mining and carriage than hard coal, and it is open to the competition of a foreign product, having all the advantage of cheap ocean carriage, while our soft coal must rely on artificial modes of transportation, built at enormous expense over a great mountain range, to bring it to tidewater and an eastern market.

It will be observed that these coal miners do not petition you to protect their especial product. But, with a clear appreciation of the intimate relation between all branches of productive industry in our country, they ask Congress to protect American labor and home manufactures, well knowing that everything which vitalizes production vitalizes every material interest of the country, and especially its greatest interest—labor. I hope the statesmanship of these hardy miners may be reflected by members of Congress whenever the threatened onslaught on American industry shall be made in the interest of British capital, in these halls, under the label of "Free Trade" or a "Tariff for Revenue."

I have already adverted to the fact that my own State has more miles of railroad than any other, and that the cost per mile is greater than in other States; and I have justly attributed this supremacy to the coal mining. Before I leave this branch of the subject let me add another fact which will doubtless be interesting. Beneath the surface, far down in the mines (in some instances as much as 1,500 feet below the level of the river), we have in the small anthracite regions more than 400 miles of railroad, not included in the aggregate of railways in the State. I may be more successful in placing this fact before Senators by assuring them that these subterranean railways would, if formed into one continuous line, reach from Boston to Washington; or they would form a double track road from here to New York, and back again to where I speak.

While the subject on which I now address you is of national importance, I have confined my illustrations entirely within my native State. The personal knowledge and familiarity I possess in relation to the subject as it has developed about my home, and also the higher degree of skill that has been attained with us than in other sections has governed me in this design. And, pursuing that course, I call attention to the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania as eminently illustrative of the benefits flowing from coal, as shown in creating and maintaining home manufactures and home industry. When the commercial interests of the country were transferred to New York, and Philadelphia lost her supremacy as the emporium of the nation, her people at once directed their attention to the creation of the wares and fabrics which she had formerly been content to exchange. The result is that instead of sinking under the withdrawal of commerce she is now the greatest manufacturing city on the continent. She has a better fed, better clothed and better paid population than any city in this country. And she has the best housed population of any city on the globe.

Second to Philadelphia in this last particular (and in the extent of her products second to Philadelphia alone) is Pittsburgh, in the western part of the State I, in part, represent. Here is the great work shop of our iron manufactures. And here too, as in our eastern city, the same natural wealth—coal—forms the basis and foundation of her prosperity. Here is to be seen thrift, industry, intelligence, admirable schools, magnificent churches, noble charities, and freedom as near perfect as can be found anywhere. While less than half a dozen British corsairs were sweeping our commerce from every sea, this city sent one continual stream of cannon, shot and shell—yes, and heroic men—to save the nation's life from the greatest danger which ever has, or ever can threaten it. And while our commercial marine sunk under its few and not very formidable assailants, this busy hive of labor and industry sent you the means of utterly destroying the mightiest armies, except our own, which ever waged war. Our blockade was maintained alone by the coal shipped from the wharves of Philadelphia to our naval vessels at their stations. The battle of Gettysburg prevented the destruction of the anthracite coal mines. It also prevented the destruction of our blockade. And that crowning victory was won because in some parts of our country productive industry enabled us to place great armies in the field, and to supply them with the material of war. To-day the inadequate protection given to it prevents universal bankruptcy and national shame. Adequate protection will secure to us everything which this Government needs.

As the means of national welfare, assault, defense and maintenance, I contrast the two, and, seemingly, antagonistic interests of commerce and production; and I shall not shrink from a candid examination of their relative importance to our country in either peace or war.

And I will go further. I am content, by this comparison, to test this whole question. I insist that the policy of protection is the true policy to apply for securing the development of every source of wealth, commerce included. By this wise policy the farmer puts in his pockets as a profit the freight he must now pay to bring his crops to market, for the workshops springing up all over the country, under this policy of protection, brings the market to his barn door. The transporter, losing this source of income, finds it more than made good by the abundant freightage pouring from thousands of distant workshops in every part of the country, seeking the seaboard and a foreign market. And here, too, when our artizans attain a higher skill, our machinery reaches perfection, and our ability to produce is fostered, you will find the reliable foundation for a commerce which, like that of Great Britian, since she developed her coal, will be aggressive and enduring. The working man will find his subsistence cheapened by transferring his dwelling to the teeming farm-lands from which he must be fed, be he where he may. The churches, schools and benevolent institutions flourish when the masses who earn their bread by labor are fully employed, cheaply fed and well paid. The revenues of the country are certain and generous then; and indeed, business, in all its ramifications, prospers when labor is prosperous. The capital of every nation is its labor. When this is well and profitably invested, all goes well. When labor languishes, all perish together in a common ruin.

These petitioners come before you asking no light thing. There is no selfishness in their prayer; they know they cannot be injured by competition, but they see clearly that the department of labor in which they are engaged underlies development and happiness. They see that the high state of prosperity which marks the surrounding region of their coal fields is traceable to coal. They are not confined in their request by State lines or by local jealousy; they point out the way to make every country as prosperous as the favored locality in which they live, and they simply ask you to adopt a national policy which shall benefit every part of the country. If the coal of Great Britian and of Pennsylvania has been the basis of a sound prosperity, we only ask you to do that which makes other States possessing the same blessing equally or more prosperous. Render useful to their future development and happiness the 400,000 square miles of coal which underlies nearly every State in the Union, and so use the benefits vouchsafed to our people rather than spurn them.

I now close with this imperfect reference to the subject I have alluded to with a hope that it will commend itself to the minds of Senators, and when these great interests are assailed, that a candid and conscientious inquiry will be made by each about the justice and propriety of crippling our now growing manufactures and producers for the benefit of a nation which, having attained high perfection in machinery, almost crushing power in capital, and degraded the wages of labor to a point bordering on starvation, now seeks by free trade to make of us only a customer for her workshops and a helpless dependent on her for the necessities of life and the comforts of civilization.

The petition, on motion of General Cameron was referred to the Committee on Finances.

WHAT PIANOS ARE MADE OF.—How few of the young ladies who daily finger pianos have any conception of the variety and combination of materials used in their construction. In every well-made piano there are fifteen different kinds of wood—pine, maple, spruce, cherry, walnut, whitewood, apple, basswood, cedar, birch, mahogany, ebony, holly, beech and rosewood. This combination of woods is necessary in order to produce elasticity, strength, pliability, toughness, resonance, lightness, durability and beauty, each quality being individual in itself, and to the production of which the various woods named are essential. Of the metals used there are iron, steel, brass, white metal, gun metal and lead. Each instrument of seven and a half octaves has two hundred and fourteen strings, making a total of seven hundred and eighty seven feet of white covering wire. A piano properly constructed of these materials, will stand fifteen years of constant use. The journal from which we derive these interesting facts, states that the manufacture of pianos in New York alone averages fifteen thousand per annum.

FACTS FOR THE FAIR.—Observant Frenchmen, skilled in medical science, report, as the result of much investigation and observation, that since women have loosened their corsets the annual mortality has decreased 18¼ per cent. On the other hand it is statistically proven that since women have loaded their heads with enormous and hideous chignons, cerebral fevers have increased 72½ per cent. There is matter for serious reflection on these facts.

They who give willingly love to give quickly.

THE GENTLE HAND.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

When and where, it matters not now to relate—but once upon a time, as I was passing through a thinly peopled district of country, night came down upon me almost unawares. Being on foot, I could not hope to gain the village toward which my steps were directed, until a late hour; and I therefore preferred seeking shelter and a night's lodging at the first humble dwelling that presented itself.

Dusky twilight was giving place to darker shadows, when I found myself in the vicinity of a dwelling, from the small uncurtained windows of which the light shone with a pleasant promise of good cheer and comfort. The house stood within an enclosure, and a short distance from the road along which I was moving with wearied feet. Turning aside, and passing through the ill-hung gate, I approached the dwelling. Slowly the gate swung on its wooden hinges, and the rattle of its latch, in closing, did not disturb the air until I had nearly reached the little porch in front of the house, in which a slender girl, who had noticed my entrance, stood waiting my arrival.

A deep, quick bark answered, almost like an echo, the sound of the shutting gate, and, sudden as an apparition, the form of a immense dog loomed in the doorway. At the instant when he was about to spring, a light hand was laid upon his shaggy neck and a low word spoken.

"Go in, Tiger," said the girl, not in a voice of authority, yet in her gentle tones was the consciousness that she would be obeyed; and, as she spoke, she lightly bore upon the animal with her hand, and he turned away, and disappeared within the dwelling.

"Who's that?" A rough voice asked the question; and now a heavy looking man took the dog's place in the door.

"How far is it to G———?" I asked, not deeming it best to say, in the begining, that I sought a resting place for the night.

"To G———?" growled the man, but not so harshly as at first. "It's good six miles from here."

"A long distance; and I'm a stranger, and on foot," said I. "If you can make room for me until morning, I will be very thankful."

I saw the girl's hand move quickly up his arm, until it rested upon his shoulder, and now she leaned to him still closer.

"Come in. We'll try what can be done for you."

There was a change in the man's voice that made me wonder.

I entered a large room, in which blazed a brisk fire. Before the fire sat two stout lads, who turned upon me their heavy eyes, with no very welcome greeting. A middle aged woman was standing at a table, and two children were amusing themselves with a kitten on the floor.

"A stranger, mother," said the man who had given me so rude a greeting at the door; and he wants us to let him stay all night."

The woman looked at me doubtingly for a few moments, and then replied coldly—

"We don't keep a public house."

"I am aware of that ma'am," said I; "but night has overtaken me, and it's a long way yet to———"

"Too far for a tired man to go on foot," said the master of the house, kindly, "so it's no use talking about it, mother; we must give him a bed."

So unobtrusively that I scarcely noticed the movement, the girl had drawn to the woman's side. What she said to her I did not hear, for the brief words were uttered in a low voice; but I noticed, as she spoke, one small, fair hand rested on the woman's hand. Was there magic in that gentle touch? The woman's repulsive aspect changed into one of kindly welcome, and she said:

"Yes, it's a long way to G———. I guess we can find a place for him."

Many times more during that evening did I observe the magic power of that hand and voice—the one gentle yet potent as the other.

On the next morning, breakfast being over, I was preparing to take my departure. when my host informed me that if I would wait for half an hour he would give me a ride in his wagon to G———, as business required him to go there. I was very well pleased to accept of the invitation. In due time, the farmer's wagon was driven into the road before the house, and I was invited to get in. I noticed the horse as a rough-looking Canadian pony, with a certain air of stubborn endurance. As the farmer took his seat by my side, the family came to the door to see us off.

"Dick!" said the farmer, in a peremptory voice, giving the reign a quick jerk as he spoke.

Dick moved not a step.

"Dick! you vagabond! get up." And the farmer's whip cracked sharply by the pony's ear.

It availed not, however, this second appeal. Dick stood firmly disobedient. Next the whip was brought down upon him with an impatient hand; but the pony only reared up a little. Fast and sharp the strokes were next dealt to the number of half-a-dozen. The man might as well have beaten his wagon, for all his end was gained.

A stout lad came now out into the road, and catching Dick by the bridle, jerked him forward, using at the same time, the customary language on such occasions, but Dick met this new ally with increased stubbornness, planting his forefeet more firmly, and at a sharper angle with the ground. The impatient boy now struck the pony on the side of his head with his clenched hand, and jerked cruelly at his bridle. It availed nothing, however; Dick was not to be wrought upon by any such arguments.

"Don't do so, John!" I turned my head as the sweet maiden's voice reached my ear. She was passing through the gate into the road, and, in the next moment, had taken hold of the lad and drawn him away from the animal. No strength was exerted in this; she took hold of his arm, and he obeyed her wish as readily as if he had no thought beyond her gratification.

And now that soft hand was laid gently on the pony's neck, and a single low word spoken. How instantly were the tense muscles relaxed—how quickly the stubborn air vanished.

"Poor Dick!" said the maiden, as she stroked his neck lightly, or softly patted it with a child-like hand.

"Now, go along, you provoking fellow!" she added in a half-chiding, yet affectionate voice, as she drew up the bridle. The pony turned toward her, and rubbed his head against her arm for an instant or two; then, pricking up his ears, he started off at a light, cheerful trot, and went on his way as freely as if no silly crotchet had ever entered his silly brain.

"What a wonderful power that hand possesses!" said I, speaking to my companion as we rode away.

He looked at me for a moment as if my remark had occasioned surprise. Then a light came into his countenance, and he said briefly—

"She's good! Everybody and everything loves her."

Was that indeed the secret of her power? Was the quality of her soul perceived in the impression of her hand, even by brute beasts! The father's explanation was, doubtless, the true one. Yet have I ever since wondered, and still do wonder at the potency which lay in that maiden's magic touch. I have seen something of the same power showing itself in the loving and the good, but never to the extent instanced in her, whom, for want of a better name, I must still call "Gentle Hand."

QUITO.

The authentic history of Quito goes back well nigh a thousand years, and is then lost in the night of fable. In 1475, when Columbus was dreaming of voyaging across the unknown ocean, Huayna-Capac, the great Inca of Peru, marched from Cuzco a thousand miles to the south, defeated the monarch of Quito, took the city, and made it the capital of his great empire. How this march could have been performed is hardly conceivable, for there is no reason to suppose that a road of any kind existed. The Inca's dominion lasted barely sixty years, when it was overthrown by the Spaniards. But in that brief period works were constructed which will rank among the most stupendous ever made by human hands. Quito grew into a magnificent city. In the words of Mr. Orton, "It was the worthy metropolis of a vast empire stretching from the equator to the desert of Atacama, and walled in by the grandest group of mountains in, the world. On this lofty site, which amidst the Alps would be buried in an avalanche of snow, but within the tropics enjoys an eternal spring, palaces more beautiful than the Alhambra were erected glittering with the gold and jewels of the Andes. But most wonderful of all was the great military road, stretching along the flank of the eastern Cordillera, from above Quito to below Cuzco—well nigh fifteen hundred miles. From the detached portions of it which Humboldt saw, he felt warranted in pronouncing that it vied with the famous Roman military roads. Mr. Orton, who traveled over a portion of this ancient road, says that it "is well paved with blocks of dark porphyry. It is not graded, but partakes of the irregularity of the country. Designed, not for carriages, but for troops and llamas, there are steps where the ascent is steep." We can not now learn that there now exist in Quito any remains of Inca architecture. "All its splendor," says Mr. Orton, "passed away with the scepter of Ataphuallpa. Where the pavilion of the Inca once stood is now a gloomy convent, and a wheat field takes the place of the Temple of the Sun."

The Quito of to-day is a dull Spanish-American city of 30,000 inhabitants, three-fourths of them Indians or mixed breeds—Indian, Spanish, and negro. There are two or three rather imposing public buildings, the Government House and the Cathedral being the principal. The dwellings are low Indian huts and houses built of sun dried brick, none of them more than two stories. "There is not," says Mr. Orton, "in Quito—and, for the matter of that, in all Ecuador—a single chimney." The bulk of the population consists of Cholos, the offspring of Spaniards and Indians, the Indian blood greatly predominating. Contrary to what is usually held to be the case, they are more enterprising and intelligent than their progenitors of either race. They are soldiers, artisans, and trades-men who keep up the only signs of life in Quito. In courtesy they are fully equal to the most decorous Castilian.—From "The Andes and the Amazon," *Harper's Magazine for February.*

FIGHT YOUR WAY UP.

The many who have to take the world rough and tumble are prone to envy the few who roll through it unjolted in cushioned vehicles on patent springs. The toiler, as he stumbles through its thorny thickets and climbs over its foot-blistering gravel, is apt to curse the ill luck that placed him on such a hard road, and to sigh for a seat in one of the splendid equipages that glide so smoothly over fortunes macadamized turnpike. Born with a pewter spoon in his mouth, he covets the silver one which was the birthright of his well to-do neighbor. Occupation is the "immediate jewel" of life. It is true that riches are no bar to exertion. Quite the reverse, when their uses are properly understood. But the discontented worker who pines for wealth, without being willing to labor for it, regards the idleness in which it would enable him to live as the acme of temporal happiness. He has no idea of money as a great motive power, to be applied in enterprises that give healthful employment to mind and body. All to loaf luxuriously. We have no sympathy with such sensuous longings. People who indulge in them never acquire wealth. They lack the energy to break their way to the worldly independence for which they yearn and whine. They don't know how much more glorious it is to tear affluence from opposing fate by main strength of will and inflexibility of purpose, than to receive it as a windfall. There is infinitely more satisfaction in conquering a fortune than was ever experienced by a "lucky heir" in obtaining the golden store which some thrifty hand had accumulated. Your accidental Crœsus knows nothing of the pride of success—of honest exultation with which the self-made man looks back upon the impediments he has overcome, and forward into the far future which he has earned the right to enjoy.

A faithful friend is a strong defence.

Modesty has more charms than beauty.

Confidence is the companion of success.

Buisness neglected is business lost.

An idle brain is the devil's workshop.

Anger and haste hinder good counsel.

Abundance, like want, ruins many.

Against misfortune oppose courage; against fashion, reason.

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The INQUIRER is published every FRIDAY morning at the following rates:

ONE YEAR, (in advance,)	$2.00
" " (if not paid within six mos.)	$2.50
" " (if not paid within the year,)	$3.00

All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid.

Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers at five cents each.

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TEA AND COFFEE.

Taking into account the habits of the people, tea and coffee for supper and breakfast add to human health and life, if a single cup be taken at either meal, and is never increased in strength, frequency or quantity. If they were stimulants, and were taken thus in moderation and with uniformity, they would, in time, become either inert, or the system would become so habituated to their employment as to remain in the same relative position to them, if they had never been used, and consequently, as to themselves they had better never been used as they are so liable to abuse. But science and fact unite in declaring them to be nutritious as well as a stimulant; hence they will do a new good to the system every day, to the end of life, just as bread and fruits do; hence we never get tired of either. But the use of bread and fruits is daily abused by multitudes, and dyspepsia and cholera morbus result; yet we ought not to forego their employment on that account, nor should we forego use of tea and coffee because their inordinate use gives neuralgies and other ailments.

But the habitual use of tea and coffee, at the first and last meals of the day, has another high advantage—is productive of incalculable good in the way of averting evils.

We will drink at our meals, and if we do not drink these, we will drink what is worse—cold water, milk, or alcoholic mixtures. The regular use of these last will lead the young to drunkenness; the considerable employment of simple milk, at meals, by sedentery people—by all, except the robust—will either constipate or render bilious; while cold water, largely used—that is, to the extent of a glass or two at a meal, especially in cold weather—attracts to itself so much of the system, in raising said water to the temperature of the body (one hundred degrees) that the process of digestion is arrested; in the meanwhile giving rise to a deathly sickness of the stomach, to twisting pains, to vomitings, to purgings, and even to cramps, to fearful contortions and sudden death, which things would have been averted had even the same amount of liquid in the shape of simple hot water been used. But any one knowing these things, and being prejudiced against the use of tea and coffee, would subject himself to be most unpleasantly stared at and questioned, if not ridiculed, were he to ask for a cup or glass of hot water. But as tea and coffee are now universal beverages, are on every table, and everybody is expected to take one or the other as a matter of course, they are unwittingly the means of safety and of life to multitudes, They save life where a glass of cold water would have destroyed it. So that the use of these beverages is not merely allowable, it is politic, it is a necessity." —*Hall's Journal of Health.*

EARLY RISING AN INGENIOUS HUMBUG—LET THE SUN RISE FIRST.

There is no greater delusion than that which imagines early rising important for health; no greater error than that which places it among the virtues. While early rising has been sung in poetry, and advocated in proverbs from time immemorial, it has been secretly and rightfully cursed by its unhappy victims ever since civilization conceived the idea of comfort. But we are all so bound by the law of custom, so endeared to a proverb or a musty sentiment, that our lips continually give faint assent to the value of early rising, even while we long to resist the tyranny which it imposes upon us. What a frightful aggregate of discomforts accumulate upon a man who practices it through life—who every day is ushered from sleep into the raw, blank, chill, dull atmosphere of early morning, and begins his day's existence before the sun has dispelled the fogs, dried up the vapors, warmed the air, and made ready, like nature's great servant-of-all-work as it is, the earth for our use! Early rising means a hurried dressing in a dim, half lighted room—a sleepy, yawning, stumbling descent down dark, cold stairways—a rapid breakfast in a gray, cheerless sunless room, while cold shivers run down the back, and a sensation of drowsiness creeps over the entire body—and then a precipitate plunge into the mists and vapors, and general rawness in the day begun in this way, and no health either. The sun should be up before us to give us light, warmth, and comfort; our breakfast-room should be cheerful with his beams, and our breakfast should be pataken with the ease, the comfort, the deliberation, the social enlivenment, that can come only when we rise at a rational hour. A breakfast eaten by candle-light, or snatched in the gray, chilling dawn, is an abomination. Early rising, hence, opens the day with keen discomforts. It is productive of numerous social ills; it sours the stomach, promotes irritability, disorganizes the nerves, creates bad temper and makes of domestic bliss a mockery. A voyager, long suffering from sea-sickness, declared that, if once on land again he would devote the rest of his days to hunting up and flogging the man that wrote.

"A life on the ocean wave."

Similar sentiments animate our heart when we recall that ancient distich, "Early to bed and early to rise,"—but it is not necessary to quote what we all know and have suffered from.—*Appleton's Journal.*

WORDS TO PARENTS.—One thing, however poor you are, you can give your children, and that is your prayers. They are, if real and humble, worth more than silver or gold more than food and clothing, and have often brought from the Father who is in heaven, and hears our prayers, both money and meat and clothes, and all worldly good things. And there is one thing you can always teach your child: you may not yourself know how to read or write and therefore you may not be able to teach your children how to do these things; you may not know the names of the stars or their geography, and may, therefore not be able to tell them how far you are from the sun, or how big the moon is; nor be able to tell them the way to Jerusalem or Australia; but you may be always able to tell them who made the sun, the moon and stars and numberd them and you may tell them the road to heaven. You may always teach them to pray.

At a great bargain pause awhile.

Sorrow's best antidode is employment.

A good cause makes a stout heart and a strong arm.

Perfection is a point at which all should aim.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1870

THE RAILROAD AND IRON INTERESTS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

The building of railroads, at this day, necessarily precedes the establishment of furnaces, rolling mills, &c. No iron producing district, however great its other advantages, can be developed without railroads. While possessing all other advantages, beyond almost any other portion of the State, Bedford County has been undeveloped for years, because she has not had railroads. For want of railroads, even her vast deposits of the most valuable ores have been almost unknown. The building of the Broadtop railroad, and the erection of the Kemble furnace at Riddlesburg, within the past two years, have not only demonstrated the value of her ores and coal, but have also demonstrated the fact that iron can be manufactured in Bedford County far more cheaply than in any other portion of the state. In fact it has shown that while in some portions of the state, (which heretofore it was supposed possessed great advantages for the manufacture of iron,) it is impossible at present to make any profit in the manufacture of iron, the Kemble furnace has been paying handsome profits. We are credibly informed by an intelligent iron manufacturer that iron is now produced by this furnace, at about ten dollars per ton cheaper than almost anywhere else in the state. The vast advantages posessed by us being thus demonstrated, it becomes at once evident that railroad facilities alone are wanting to make our county one of the most profitable iron manufacturing districts of the State. The inquiry then arises, what railroads are needed? We have now a railroad from Huntingdon, on the Pennsylvania Central railroad, to Mt. Dallas, a point on the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, six and a half miles east of Bedford. This road is 44 miles in length, and leaves a break of twenty-six miles between Mt. Dallas, its terminus, and Bridgeport, a point on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, fourteen miles north west of Cumberland. Immediately around Bedford are vast deposits of the most valuable iron ores and limestone, and facilities are afforded for manufacturing iron even cheaper than at Riddlesburg. Six and a half miles of road from Mt. Dallas will reach this point and develop these ores. This can be built for a sum ranging from $140,000 to $150,000. But a further link is needed to Bridgeport of 20 miles, which will cost perhaps from $200,000 to $250,000. The advantages of this location will be greatly increased by this road. It will bring us within 155 miles of Pittsburgh, where our iron finds a market, an advantage of 46½ miles over the route by the Huntingdon and Broadtop and Pennsylvania Central, making a saving of from $1 to $2 per ton in freights. In addition to this it brings us as near to the Cumberland and Somerset coal fields as to those of Broadtop, and gives a choice of coal. The completion of this portion of the road would also develop additional valuable beds of ore along a considerable portion of its line. It would also afford a nearer and more direct route to Pittsburgh for the iron from the Riddlesburg and other furnaces in that vicinity, besides giving them a choice of routes. It being therefore settled that these 26 miles of road are necessary to the proper development of our iron interests, let us inquire who are the interested parties from whom we may expect aid in the work. In the first place our own citizens are vitally interested and must contribute their share toward the work; next comes the Kemble Coal and Iron Company, who have leased a large quantity of ore lands in this neighborhood, and who have already signified their willingness to give the most liberal aid, and after them the other parties owning ore lands or leases. The railroads interested are the Pennsylvania Central, the Huntingdon and Broadtop, the Pittsburg and Connellsville and the Baltimore and Ohio. The first three named would all be largely benefitted by the development of the iron manufacture here and the increased traffic on their roads, and have all signified their willingness to assist in the construction of our road. Such is the status of our railroad and iron interests at the present time. Arrangements have been made by the Huntingdon and Broadtop Railroad Company for the survey, location and estimates of the six and a half miles from Mt. Dallas to Bedford as soon as the weather will permit. In the meantime an organization should be effected upon the extended charter of the Bedford and Bridgeport railroad, all interested parties should be promptly seen, their subscriptions secured, and every preparation made for begining work upon the road at the earliest possible moment.

A GREAT CRY AND LITTLE WOOL.

The above was the very appropriate title of an article in last week's *Gazette*, in which the writer made a feeble attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the tax-payers of the county. He attempted to answer our question, as to the disposition of the interest on County funds in the hands of Treasurer's, by replying that some $6,371 79 of the $11,602 31 in the Treasury went to pay the balance due the State, and the balance was needed to pay current expenses up to June 1st, when the collection of taxes for the year began. This would have been all well enough if there had been no other sources from which to obtain funds, and the Treasurer had been called upon for the $6,371 79 due the State before the collections began. This may have been called for, before June 1st, or it may not; the Treasurer does not give the date, in his report. We find that beside the $11,603 31 in the Treasury there were $4,018 11 due from collectors and others, on the 1st of January 1869, which it was the duty of the Treasurer to collect and which we have no doubt he did promptly, as he was an efficient officer; this made $15,621 42 in the Treasury, from which we may deduct the $6,371 79 which we will suppose were called for before the first of June, also $1,281 11 expenses of courts to June the 1st 1869, and we still have $7,968 52 to remain all the year in the hands of the Treasurer, and a much larger sum a great portion of the year. The present year there are $7,024 73 due the County, which should be collected and ought to meet the current expenses of the County and pay the State assessment beside, without touching the $14,866 96 now in the Treasury. It is the principle, and not the exact amount of money that we contend for. We don't care if the Treasurer be a Democrat or a Republican, we believe that he gets his salary for his services, that the tax-payers of the County are entitled to the interest of the surplus fund in the Treasury, and that we ought to have a general law to that effect, regulating such matters throughout the State. In this we believe, we have the support of good men of all parties, excepting always the pot-house politicians who live by plunder. For the edification of the *Gazette* man we will inform him that the Additional Law Judge does not draw his salary out of the County Treasury, and, moreover, that the law business of the District is, at present, quite as much as both the Judges can transact. Knowing the scaly character of his argument, this vituperative scribbler tries to make up in personal abuse of us what he lacks in reasoning power. We are used to that sort of thing from that quarter and don't feel hurt at all. If there has been little or nothing praiseworthy in the doings of the Democracy for a long time past, it is no fault of ours; the *Gazette* man must settle that with his party. We must thank him though for telling his readers that we take the liberty of finding fault with the doings of our own party whenever we believe it does wrong. That is more truth than he is in the habit of telling of us. If we are "straight-laced," we are independent enough to denounce corruption and peculation in our own party, as well as that of our opponents, whenever we find it, and that is more than our neighbor of the *Gazette* can say for himself.

OUR TRADE BALANCES.—The trade reports for January 1st 1870 shows a most gratifying improvement on the previous year. At the close of the year 1868 the balance against us on our foreign trade was $24,129,049. In other words we had bought more merchandise abroad than we had sold, to the amount of $24,129,049, and were just that much out of pocket on our year's business. At the close of the year 1869, though we had transacted a business of $46,000,000 more than the previous year the balance against us was but $1,978,264. This certainly shows an improvement in the condition of our foreign trade, but it is still not what it should be. Instead of a balance against us we should have a balance in our favor. The balances against us some years ago before a protective tariff was adopted were much heavier than in 1868 and sometimes amounted to hundreds of millions. Under protection we are steadily improving and if our present tariff is not interfered with the close of the present year may show a balance in our favor. But if we return to a comparative free-trade rate of duties we will most certainly find the balances once more heavily against us. Protection is our only security.

E. A. POLLARD publishes a long letter entitled "Who killed the Southern Confederacy," in which he lays the whole blame of the death of the Confederacy at the door of Jeff. Davis. Poor fellow, he had sins enough to answer for already, and from our stand point we would be inclined to give him credit for putting an end to the Confederacy if we thought he had done it, but we don't believe he did. Grant did that little job.

WE are to have a new series of postage stamps in April. They are said to be far superior to those at present in use, but this is the stereotyped phrase with which each new batch has been welcomed and they have grown worse all the time. We hope they will stick well to the letters and that the Department will stick well to them. We have had quite too many changes and we hope they will cease.

PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY and Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, held their annual commencements last waek and turned out 274 M. Ds., newly fledged. The University graduated 112 and Jefferson 162. These are two of the oldest medical institutions in the country, have a world wide fame, and are attended by students from all parts of the world.

SPAIN has just been treated to a first class sensation. A duel was fought between the Duke de Montpensier and Prince Henry de Bourbon, on the 12th inst., in which de Bourbon was killed at the third shot. It has created a profound sensation. They were both aspirants for the Spanish throne and the duel is said to have grown out of political intrigues.

GOV. HOLDEN of North Carolina has applied to the Secretary of War for troops to aid in suppressing an insurrection in Alamance county. Several other counties are so infested with Kuklux that the Governor contemplates declaring them in insurrection.

GENERAL JORDAN is still in command of the Cuban insurgents, although it has several times been reported that he had resigned. The Cuban situation remains unchanged and the war goes on with no prospect of terminating.

THE missing steamer, Smidt, arrived in New York one day last week, having been at sea 49 days. Hopes are still entertained that the other missing steamer, City of Boston, may yet be heard from.

THE present Congress, it is now believed, will not adjourn before July, as the vast amount of business before it demanding action cannot possibly be disposed of before that time.

FROM Mexico we have the news that the danger for some time past threatening the existing Juarez, government have passed, though order and quiet are not yet completely restored.

NEW HAMPSHIRE O. K.

The New Hampshire election last week resulted in a Republican victory in spite of the Labor Reform and Temperance tickets got up in the hopes of diverting enough votes to defeat the regular Republican ticket. Gov. Stearns is elected over all three of the other tickets by a majority of 1270.

TENNESSEE is in a state of lawlessness and insurrection, and fifteen hundred troops have been ordered there to preserve order and protect the lives of the people about Murfreesboro and Jackson. The Kuklux have been murdering the defenceless citizens in cold blood.

THE Democratic Legislature of New York, on last Friday, passed a bill authorizing the sale of liquors on the Sabbath day, throughout the whole State. So much for the morals of modern Democracy.

GOLD closed in New York on Monday at 112⅝.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 11, 1870.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION

Has been the most exciting topic at the capital, during the past week. The fact that General Irwin refused to be sworn, when summoned before the Finance Committee, was reported to the Senate, and that body passed a resolution directing the Speaker "to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms, commanding him to produce, at the bar of the Senate, W. W. Irwin, there to be subject to such orders as the Senate may make in the premises." The resolution passed the Senate yesterday, with but four dissenting votes, and the Speaker issued his warrant last evening in accordance with the action of that body; this morning, however, by a vote of 16 to 11, the Senate re-considered its action of yesterday, and postponed the matter for the present. The arguments used for this reconsideration was that the Senate was exceeding the power it possessed, in attempting to bring General Irwin here under arrest. Mr. Purman supported this view of the case in a lengthy and able speech, and was replied to by Mr. Buckalew, in his usual clear and logical manner. The discussion excited a good deal of interest, and was listened to with much attention. It is thought that this action of the Senate will put a stop to further investigations on the part of the Finance Committee.

THE BORDER CLAIMS.

The House Committee on Ways and Means have reported favorably a bill for the payment of damages sustained by border counties during the war. The main provisions of the bill are as follows: All revenues received by the State from the counties of Adams, Cumberland, Bedford, Fulton, Perry and York are appropriated to the payment of these claims until the same shall be paid in full of principal and interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the date of the passage of the act. The State Treasurer is to issue to the claimants, or their proper representatives, certificates of claims bearing five per cent. interest. The original claims are transferred to the State, which may hereafter demand and recover them from the General Government. Certain persons named in the bill are appointed to examine and adjudicate the claims presented, with power to increase or decrease the same.

The provisions of the bill are the result of careful consideration and consultation among the parties interested, and perhaps put the claims in as unobjectionable a shape as possible. Their justness has been fully recognized, and there should be no decided opposition to the passage of the bill in its present shape.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

A good many charges of mismanagement and improper administration of affairs have been made in reference to the Soldiers' Orphans' School Department, under the charge of Col. McFarland. Last winter the Senate Committee on Education was authorized to investigate the alleged abuses in this Department, and a few days ago Mr. Graham presented the report of the Committee. The report entirely exonerates Colonel McFarland from any fraud or complicity of fraud, and declares that he has been found to have no financial interests in any particular school under his charge. The report will probably set at rest the doubts as to his integrity, and have the effect of continuing him at the head of that Department.

GENERAL PIPE LAW.

What is termed a General Pipe Law in reference to the transportation of oil in pipes is now before the Legislature. The Oil Producers' Association are making a strong effort to secure its passage, and with considerable assurances of success. It has passed the House and is now before the Senate. The bill extends the provisions of the act of 1863 relating to corporations for mechanical manufacturing, mining and quarrying purposes to the transportation and storage of petroleum in the counties of Venango, Warren, Forest, Armstrong, Clarion, Butler and Beaver. It provides also that any company organized for such purposes, under the provisions of said act, shall have the right to transport, store, insure and ship petroleum, and for that purpose lay down, construct, and maintain pipes, tubing, tanks, and the like, as may be necessary, and to enter upon, use and occupy such lands as may be requisite under the same provisions as are contained in the act of 1849 in reference to railroads. The bill is meeting with a vigorous opposition on the part of certain private corporations that now enjoy an exclusive monopoly of the transportation of oil in the manner indicated. The probabilities are however that the bill will become a law.

IN BRIEF.

The 12th of April is now talked of as a day for the final adjournment of the Legislature.

A bill is before the Legislature to repeal the law of last year, making Good Friday a public holiday.

The local option license bill still remains at second reading in the House.

A new Metropolitan Police bill, for Philadelphia, has been reported favorably from Committee to the Senate, but its passage is doubtful.

The General Appropriation bill is still in the hands of the Finance Committee of the Senate.

The testimony has not yet all been presented in the Diamond-Watt contested election case of the Senate.

FOR SEVERAL weeks past there has been a blockade, as regards freight, all the way from Louisville to Atlanta, Ga. The cause is found in the inability of the Western Atlantic road, from Chattanooga to Atlanta, to carry the accumulation of freight for the Southeast. More rolling stock is what must be had to remedy the evil, which is proving quite serious.

XLIst CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.—March 8th.—Senate resumed the consideration of the Funding bill.

Mr. Corbett addressed the Senate on his proposed amendment for the first three sections of the substitute reported by the committee.

Mr. Corbett's amendment provides for the issue of $1,000,000,000 in bonds to run thirty-five years, interest payable in gold, first three years at six per cent., next six years at five per cent., next six years at four and one half per cent., and the following twenty years at four per cent., to be free from all taxation. The Secretary of the Treasury is to have authority to exchange these bonds at par for the five twenties at par, at the option of the holders of said securities, or to place them in market at home and abroad at a uniform fixed price, the proceeds of which sales shall be used to redeem the out-standing five twenties.

Mr. Williams objected to the first amendment, because it only provided for one bond. It is impossible to fund the whole debt with a single bond.

Mr. Cole objected to the amendment, because he thought the bond would run too long.

Mr. Scott said he would favor the bill, with a provision that the negotiation of the loan be carried on without employing any outside agencies. The proper way would be to advertise in the regular way, and dispose of the loan to the highest bidders.

Mr. Corbett withdrew his first amendment for the time being.

In the House, a large number of unimportant bills were introduced and referred.

In the Senate the next day, after some discussion, Mr. Davis moved to recommit the bill with eight instructions, as follows:

First—A reduction of the amount of each outstanding bond of the United States by the difference between the nominal amount and its gold value, or the gold value of the bond of which it is the immediate or remote substitute.

Second—By the amount of usury paid by the United States on said bond or any bond or bonds of which it is the immediate or remote substitute.

Third—Reduce the entire interest on all outstanding bonds to five per cent. per annum.

Fourth—Tax all dividends received on United States bonds as so much income.

Fifth—Reduce the appropriation for the army to a reasonable cost of 20,000 men, rank and file.

Sixth—Reduce the aggregate appropriation for the navy to twenty millions dollars.

Seventh—Reduce the aggregate appropriation for the civil and diplomatic service of the Government ten per cent.

Eighth—Reduce the aggregate amount of internal taxes and duties on imports, each 33⅓ per cent.

Mr. Davis advocated his proposition in a speech.

Pending the action on Mr. Davis' motion, on a motion made by Mr. Edmunds, the Senate went into Executive session, after which, adjourned.

On the 9th, the morning hour having expired, the Funding bill was taken up, and the question being on the motion of Mr. Davis, to recommit the bill with instructions, it was voted down.

In the House, the following bills were introduced and referred to the proper committees:

Abolishing the Freedman's Bureau.

Providing for the celebration of the one hundreth anniversary of American Independence, by holding a World's Exposition in the city of Philadelphia in 1876.

Regulating Congressional mileage.

Mr. Logan gave notice that he would call up the bill for the reorganization of the Army to-morrow.

On the 11th, the Funding bill after having been variously amended finally passed the Senate by a vote of 32 yeas to 10 nays. Nearly all the past week was consumed in the discussion of this question.

The House acted upon a large number of bills of a private nature, and in the afternoon went into committee of the whole on the Tariff bill. They adjourned however without disposing of it.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—March 7th.—Quite a number of local bills were reported. Among those introduced are: one by Mr. Bunn, authorizing Widows' and Orphans' Life Insurance Company to establish an agency in Philadelphia; also, allowing persons holding positions under the State government to be eligible to Councils; also, requiring assesors to levy tax on all free made citizens of color over twenty-one years of age, the same as on white citizens, and punishing any election officer who refuses to receive a legal colored vote.

On the 8th, none but Philadelphia bills were considered, in either Senate or House.

On the 9th, at the afternoon session of the Senate the following bills were considered:

Declaring children of parents who were slaves when married legal heirs of their parents. Passed.

Supplement to the Penal laws, relating to concealed burglarious instruments. Defeated. Supplement to the turnpike and plank road laws. Passed.

Transferring the excess of officers' fees from the Commonwealth to counties. Referred back. Mr. Nagle's bill providing for the registration of railroad bonds and other securities passed finally.

Senate bill authorizing canal companies to construct and operate latteral railroads of ten miles. Passed.

Mr. Brooke called up the bill authorizing the Charter House Association, of Media, to borrow money. Passed.

Bill dedicating Diamond street to public use was passed. Adjourned.

On the 10th, Mr. Lowry introduced a joint resolution relative to connecting the Eastern cities with the Gulf of Mexico by ship channel through Pennsylvania, reciting the fact that W. Milnor Roberts, United States Government Engineer, had demonstrated in his report the practicability of placing the Ohio in a navigable condition at a trifling cost, and connect the same with Lake Erie, and adding:

Resolved, That the Governor, with such assistance as he may deem necessary, is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to communicate with the General Government at Washington on this important subject and send a copy of these resolutions to the President and his Cabinet, and to the United States Senators and Congressmen, and to exert all his personal influence and all his official influence, as Governor of this Commonwealth, to secure the improvement before referred to with all the accumulating advantages which will flow from the same.

Resolved, That the Governor is also authorized, empowered and directed to communicate with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Managers, and the Managers of the Erie Canal, and to ascertain upon what constitutional grounds the State can give to the Erie Canal Company the aid necessary to make the required improvements sufficient for the transportation of steamtugs and ships of at least five hundred tons.

Resolved, That the Governor shall report to the next Legislature the results of his observations and investigations upon the subject, with such recommendations as he may deem proper.

Mr. Loway moved the consideration of the above resolutions.

Mr. White objected and the bill was referred. The Senate supplement to the Sunday Liquor law, changing the penalty from fine and imprisonment to fine or imprisonment passed finally.

The Border Claims.—On the 11th, the House bill for the relief of the sufferers from border raids. Reported favorably. It has been worded so as to devote all the moneys which the State may hereafter receive from the counties of Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Fulton, Perry, and York, to the payment of claims of nearly two million dollars.

These claims are to be paid as fast as the fund accumulates and to bear five per cent. interest until paid, the State to devote the entire receipts from the above named counties and from all taxes on railroads, etc. within their limits, to the purpose. The State Treasurer shall issue certificates of indebtedness of the value of $100, $300, $500 and $1000.

ON SATURDAY Boston celebrated the centennial anniversary of the first blood shed in the commotions which preceded the revolution. This 'massacre' has been the theme of song and eloquence. The victims were four persons killed by the British soldiery in King street in the suppression of a riot. Crispen Attucks, the most noted of the victims, was a gigantic mulatto.

THE PEIGHTAL MURDERERS.

The Peightal murderers were hanged in Huntingdon on Wednesday the 9th inst., at 12½ o'clock. An immense throng of people were present to witness the proceedings. Neither of the prisoners showed any emotion of fear on the occasion. Bohner made the following confession:

"On the 15th of November, we went on the railroad to Huntingdon, where we got off and went to the place where the deed was done. Bodenburg said that the farmer had gold and silver, and then I believed what he had said to Mrs. Gable in Altoona before I knew him, that he was to get gold and silver from Germany. [This lady was here as a witness in Court and her story was believed.] I found out last Spring when I was in the same boarding house with him, that the farmer had gold and silver. He said to me he wanted to steal it all from him. He worked as a cabinet maker in the round house in Altoona and made for himself a large knife for that purpose. We went to the place to steal the first time, one month before, but could not do anything and went away again to Altoona. I went to work again, and he went to a man that had a daughter and spent his time with her. He had no money and no work. This knife that he had he threw into the canal at Huntingdon when we were there the first time. He made this girl a great promise of much money, which brought him to the thought on murder. We came to the farm and slept Tuesday night in the house. My pistol I laid out on the window according to his orders and he said that he would get up in the night, but we were very tired and slept till daylight. We staid in the neighborhood that day and he told me how he would make it; that he wanted my pistol and his, one in each hand, and he would demand the money. We both went into the house where they were eating supper, and I held the door shut so they could not slip out. He spoke in English, what he wanted, and the farmer and his wife spoke English to him, which I did not understand because I could not do it myself. He demanded the money because I could not speak English, only a little. After quarrelling awhile, the wife got up and the man also, and he shot the farmer with the pistol in the right hand, and the woman with the one in the left. The man fell to the floor, but the woman did not fall. She picked up the coal shovel and came toward me when I was still standing at the door, and struck at me, and fell at the same time to the floor. Bodenburg again loaded his pistols and shot the little boy dead. He shot twice at him so far as I know. He then loaded again, and shot the farmer once more, and gave me the empty pistols, which was my own; in the mean time I hit the farmer's wife with the coal shovel, as she still was not dead yet. We then went into the bed room and broke open the bureau and chest with an axe, and found gold and silver and $250 in paper money and divided it equally. The amount of gold and silver I do not know. We divided it but did not count it. I put mine in a bag and stuck it in a pair of pants which was laying on the bed, and wrapped it in a black cloth. He also took a cloth and overcoat, and boots, and then we went out into the horse stable where he wanted to get on a horse, which I did not agree to. We then came to a quarrel and he threatened to shoot me, and pulled out his pistol, and I pulled out mine which was not loaded, but still in the same condition he gave it to me. I soon loaded it and told him let us go. He says not yet, we will burn the house down so that the people will think they were burned. We took a bundle of straw, and I went in and laid it in the room, and put bed clothes to it, and he put the fire to it while I was watching at the window.

After this we went away toward the rail road, and he said on the road that he wanted to visit a good friend a few days, and wanted to present him the pistols and asked me wether I would not give him mine too. I told him if he would give me $4, what it cost me, I would, and he gave me $4 in silver. I did not trust him right, and shot it off first, and asked him to shoot his off too. We came by this time to Huntingdon and staid here till the train arrived going to Altoona. What became of these pistols I cannot say. He never told me. I rue it now that I went along, but it is too late. He here in the jail took up his religion again, and took this ground before the world to make himself free, but it did not save him from death. I believe in God and eternity, and do not like when others want to tell me, out of the church. I have given myself to God, and expect his mercy after I have outlived my trouble.

Neither of us is innocent of the death penalty. This is the correct and the whole truth. This I speak before God, when I come to the foot stool of mercy and throw myself upon Him who is my stand by; and this is the reason I am ready to leave this world. I wish all well when I leave, after I have lived forty years."

Yours truly, GOTLEIB VON BOHNER.

Bohner, sometime during the forenoon, committed to writing, and gave into the hands of Mr. Steckel, the following statement, entitled—

"LAST WILL OF ONE ABOUT TO DIE."

HUNTINGDON, March 8, 1870.

Beloved in the Lord: It is a matter of labor to collect my thoughts to say unto you my farewell. I pray all whom I may have offended not to treasure up any anger against me, but to pardon me since I am about to recall, and do recall all, before I depart. I depart from this life in the consciousness that I am at peace with God, I therefore take this cup of bitterness with comfort. I place myself immediately before the judgment seat of God as I approach the shores of eternity, since I constantly pray and commune with him silently. This causes me comfort and happiness here and hereafter. I speak in this manner to God and not to man. I feel myself offended in this when men undertake to teach me. I have in Germany, myself, led prayer meeting and know but too well that a man can by himself be converted. I have myself experienced the righteousness of God since I walked the broad way and left the narrow way which leadeth unto life. Whether man will pardon me I do not know, yet I hope that God will have mercy on me at the last day of judgment.

Beloved citizens of Huntingdon, by the time you will have seen my last writing and my last words I will likely not be any more, for the messenger of death stands at the door with his flaming sword and demands my soul. Whether I am guilty or not guilty I am not able to judge, therefore I leave it in the hands of God. He is the righteous judge. His powerful word I will soon hear, and will submit myself to his righteous punishment.

Beloved friends, that I may so call you causes me a peculiar pleasure. I cannot by word of mouth tell you, you may therefore receive it from my pen for the pain which I suffer prevents me from telling you, for I take nothing out of this world but the empty pages whereon I make known my tears and complaints. My tears flow while I am writing. My last tears rest upon this page. Think of me here as I will think of you in yonder happy world. I have no fears of the grave, I rather long for it, because I shall here find rest from pains and troubles suffered and endured. "Whoever fears the grave is still lost in the world. The grave is my resting place to which my body looks with joy, since here all troubles cease and leave me, whoever speaks in fear of the grave knows not its rest. The grave removes all my burdens and cares and troubles from me." Let me therefore here rest in peace. Great God for all this I thank thee. From all the pains and terrors of sin I shall likewise here also be freed. Beautiful grave! dark crest! easy lap! Here I shall become fully rested; freed from suffering, troubles and misfortune. Lord into thy hands I commit my spirit. Rest here favors my body. Beloved all in Huntingdon, I say once more to you all my farewell, with the hope however to meet each other in the region beyond, where pain and tears troubles shall be no more, where God will wipe away all tears from our eyes, where we shall all bloom in everlasting Spring. I will beseech God in your behalf; will consecrate to you my last sigh.

During my last thoughts for you, death will translate me into the better life. Let me here conclude. My hand trembles, tears becloud my eyes. To certify to the truth of this I seal it with my death and attest it with my own signature.

Very respectfully,

GOTLEIB VON BOHNER.

After they were on the scaffold, Bodenburg read his dying address, in which he plead not guilty, and implored Bohner to confess his guilt and save him. Bohner replied that they had "both been guilty, and deserved to die."

Trouble on the Railrod—General Terry Telegraphed to for Troops.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 13.—The officers of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad have telegraphed to General Terry to hurry up troops to the scene of the difficulty, for the protection of the lives of Colonel Hulburd, superintendent, and the loyal employes of the road. Troops have been ordered there at once. But four miles of the road remain to be finished by the 18th, so as to secure State aid on the completion of 50 miles. Advices are that the demonstration is not for the purpose of obtaining extortionate wages on the part of the employes who are engaged in the disturbances, as was first supposed, but that trouble arose from the influence of the Central Railroad, in an appeal to sectional prejudice against the road, it being owned and controlled by Northern men. Prominent Democratic journals indicate that by the election of a Democratic Legislature, as would be the result of the adoption of Bigham's amendment to the fifteenth amendment, it would become inoperative in Georgia.

The Klan at its Old Work in West Virginia and Tennessee.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 9.—United States Marshal Slack writes from Charleston, Kanawha county, the recently-selected capital of the State, under date of March 3, that an organized band of Kuklux entered the town in open daylight on the morning of the 2d, and advancing to the jail with keys and other fixtures deliberately unlocked the outer and cell doors, releasing the prisoners. To those who happened to be present cocked revolvers were presented, with sworn threats that if an alarm was given death would be their portion. The organization is said to be wide-spread, and the civil authorities powerless. In view of the speedy removal of the capital to Charleston the Governor, it is said, will call upon the Government for military aid to suppress the lawlessness.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

NASHVILLE, March 9.—A. J. Fletcher, Secretary of State, having called upon General Lovell, commanding this post, to furnish him with a military escort home for protection against the Kuklux, the citizens of Nashville have called a meeting to appoint delegates to take the place of the soldiers. Mr. Fletcher asserts that trains between Nashville and Chattanooga have been searched, and for this reason asks for the escort.

HARD TIMES in California are creating a bitter feeling against the Chinese, and evil consequences are feared. In San Francisco a riot may be precipitated at any moment. Young men are somtimes heard to say. "The only way to get rid of these Chinamen is to kill them, and I for one am ready to take a hand at it any time." The old Vigilance Committee days would not equal in horror a single hour of the murderous work of a California mob against these poor wretches, and it is to be hoped the fear of which we hear may be unfounded.

DURING THE discussion on February 18, on the appropriation to pay female clerks, Representative Rogers, of Arkansas, made a very severe attack upon them, charging them with all manner of shortcomings, and declaring his intention, within a month, to present a bill prohibiting their employment by the Government. During the past week the female employees of the Treasury Department presented Mr. Rogers with four leather medals, handsomely gotten up, and inscribed, "In Honor of the 18th Day of February, 1870."

IN 1835 two English missionaries landed on the Fiji Islands, and the islands have already been brought into a state of nominal Christianity. This phrase is one of great significance when applied to Fiji Islanders who half a century ago, were cannibals and now are so far lifted out of their barbarious condition that their islands make a pleasant home for civilized people. The native population—100,000 in number—occupy these two hundred islands, living in towns of about 500 souls each the villages being governed by a chief, who is in turn subject to a king, of which each island has one. Viti Leon, the largest island, is 350 miles in circumference of 200 miles. The whites in the Fiji Islands number 2,000. The climate is described as delightful; the soil is a dark, rich loam; and the products are cotton and tropical fruits.

IN 1732 the English attacked a fleet of Spanish galleons near Vigo, when seven of them were sunk and nine burnt. The galleons contained the tribute of the Spanish colonies for the years 1700–1, amounting, it is stated to 2,000,000 pounds sterling. The greater part of this enormous sum is presumed to be still at the bottom of the sea, and a French society has been formed for the purpose of recovering the lost treasure. Operations have already begun, and the divers have hit upon ten of the galleons. They are thickly encrusted with marine growth, yet the chief engineer proposes to raise them up to the surface of the water. Several curious articles, oxydized armor and weapons, a silver vase, and numerous cannon balls, have been found by the divers on the decks of the vessels. The Spanish Government has stipulated that 43 per cent. of the recovered treasure must be paid into its treasury.

IN RETALIATION for the termination of the Reciprocity treaty, the Canadian Government is preparing a series of measures intended to annoy and injure as much as possible American merchants and shipping masters. One of these measures is an act now before the Dominion Parliament, forbidding American vessels to carry goods or passengers from one Canadian port to another, under a penalty of four hundred dollars and the forfeiture of the goods. This act, if it becomes a law, will undoubtedly take away from our lake shipping much valuable business; but as regards the Canadian people it will be decidedly biting off their nose to spite their face. It amounts to just this: that no Canadian shall be permitted to make use of the facilities of travel and freight afforded by American vessels, but must either resort to land carriage or avail himself of some interior craft belonging to his countrymen. If the Canadias are patriotic enough to stand this Americans will not object. Only it is doubtful whether every such turn of the screw will not make Canada more dissatisfied with its present situation and more anxious for a radical change.

Miscellaneous.

CATARRH, HEADACHE and WEAK EYES,

POSITIVELY CURED BY

SASSAFRAS AND WITCH HAZEL.

A package will be sent by mail post-paid on receipt of Twenty-five cents.

My Catarrh was immediately relieved by your Sassafras and Witch Hazel.

Rev. ASA BROWN.

I can read without wearing spectacles and the weakness is entirely gone since using your Sassafras and Witch Hazel.

NORMAN BARNES.

Your Sassafras and Witch Hazel has never failed to relieve my headache within five minutes.

Mrs. SARAH JONES.

Circulars sent free and a liberal inducement is offered to Agents everywhere.

Address Rev. MARTIN DUTTON,

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A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Miscellaneous.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative PILL. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can rise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these PILLS rapidly cure:—

For DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, LISTLESSNESS LANGUOR and LOSS OF APPETITE, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For LIVER COMPLAINT and its various symptoms, BILIOUS HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, JAUNDICE or GREEN SICKNESS, BILIOUS COLIC & BILIOUS FEVERS, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For DYSENTERY or DIARRHŒA, but one mild dose is generally required.

For RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK and LOINS, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear

For DROPSY and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For SUPPRESSION a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a DINNER PILL, take one or two PILLS to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass

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PURE COLD WATER.

The Best and Cheapest Pump now in use.

S. G. MASON'S

DOUBLE-ACTING NON-FREEZING CAST-IRON FORCE PUMP.

This Pump has been awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania State Fairs.

This Pump never freezes, from the fact that the moment you stop pumping, the water gradually drops back to a level with the water in the well; consequently you always get PURE COLD WATER. It will force water any distance through pipe, and in case of FIRE, is valuable, as water may be thrown to the distance of from fifty to sixty feet from its mouth, by attaching 3 or four feet of small hose. It is DOUBLE ACTING, and can be worked with ease. It is just the thing to wash wagons, buggies, and water gardens, &c., and every farmer and mechanic should have one of these pumps. As for Health, this Pump has been pronounced by our leading Physicians as being one of the very best pumps now in use. It is generally known that wooden pumps hold the water in the stalk, and of course it tastes more or less of the wood. This Pump leaves all the water drop back just as soon as you stop pumping, to the level of the water in the well. So you get PURE COLD WATER from the bottom of the well every time you draw a bucket full. There are about 92 of these pumps now in use in this county, for one and two years, and they have ALL given perfect satisfaction. Not one of these has frozen since they have been put in. For reference I can give some of the very best men in our town and county. Call and see this pump work before purchasing any other.

PRICE LIST.—Three-quarter inch pump, from 7 to 10 feet $15; from 10 to 15 feet $18; from 15 to 20 feet $20; from 20 to 25 feet $25; from 25 to 30 feet $30; from 30 to 35 feet $35; from 35 to 40 feet $40. Inch Pump.—From 7 to 10 feet $20; from 10 to 15 feet $23; from 15 to 20 feet $28; from 20 to 25 feet $33, from 25 to 30 feet $38; from 30 to 35 feet $43.

The undersigned has also the following counties for sale, viz: Somerset, Fulton, Franklin, Huntingdon, Blair and Center. Good deeds given for fifteen years. For further information addres

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Which is the best article ever known to RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR.

It will prevent the Hair from falling out.

Makes the Hair smooth and glossy, and does not stain the skin.

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NOTICE TO DROVERS.

The H. & B. T. R. R. CO. have erected a large and convenient Cattle Yard at Mt. Dallas for the purpose of accommodating Drovers and others from Bedford and adjoining counties.

Stock cars will be furnished at all times.

25febtf J. McKILLIPS, Supt.

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. tf

TRUE BLUE, WATER PROOF and PARLOR MATCHES,

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11feb3m G. R. OSTER & CO.'S.

Real Estate.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE FARMS.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Christian Albright, late of Londonderry tp., deceased, will sell at public sale, on the premises, situate in said township, on *TUESDAY, the 22d day of March*, A. D. 1870, the following described valuable Farms, to wit.

No. 1. MANSION PLACE, containing 136 acres and 112 perches, about 125 acres cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a DWELLING HOUSE, bank barn, blacksmith shop, spring house, and other outbuildings, adjoining lands of James Mattingly, John Sturtz, Alex. King and others.

No. 2. Containing 282 acres and 52 perches, about 150 acres cleared and under cultivation, with a DWELLING HOUSE, bank barn, and other outbuildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jacob Wilt, John Lowry, Wm. A. Porter's heirs, John M. Buchanan and others.

These very desirable properties are favorably located on the line of the PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, near the Cumberland market, and in a very pleasant neighborhood, convenient to churches and schools, with facilities of springs and running water.

TERMS.—One third in hand at confirmation of sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter.

Persons desiring information, or view of the premises, are invited to call upon the subscriber, or Jno. P. Reed, of Bedford.

JACOB L. ALBRIGHT, Administrator.

25feb4t

PUBLIC SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned will expose to sale at public auction, on *SATURDAY, March* 19, 1870, on the premises, in Harrison township, a DESIRABLE FARM adjoining lands of Daniel Earnest, Hez. Miller, Hugh B. Wertz and others, containing 140 acres, about 70 acres cleared and under fence, 20 acres of which is good meadow. The improvements are a Two Story Log House, a Log Barn and other buildings. Also, a small Orchard of choice apple trees. The above farm is in a good neighborhood and within a mile of Black's Steam Tannery. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JACOB FICHTNER, Adm'r of Thos. Cook, dec'd.

25feb4t

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, a good improved farm situated in Snake Spring Twp., Bedford Co., Pa., two miles from Mount Dallas station, on the Huntingdon and Broadtop railroad, containing 230 ACRES of good limestone land, about 180 acres cleared and under good fence, over 800 panels of which are post fence, the balance of the land is well timbered. The improvements are A GOOD LARGE FARM HOUSE and Large Bank Barn and all necessary out buildings, 3 Never Failing Springs, 3 Orchards, 2 TENANT HOUSES and a good Sawmill. The above Mansion Farm is in a good state of cultivation and is well calculated to make TWO FARMS. For further particulars address,

HENRY HERSHBERGER, Bloody Run, Bedford Co., Pa.

7jan

PRIVATE SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The following lot of ground, situate in the town of Duncansville, Blair co., Pa., fronting on Main street (or Turnpike) 75 feet and extending back 180 feet, more or less, and having thereon erected a large two story BRICK HOUSE, with basement and kitchen, and good cellar, frame Blacksmith and Wagon-Maker's Shop, frame stable and other out-buildings, with fruit of different varieties on the lot. This would be a good stand for a Tavern or Boarding House, being convenient to the Rolling Mill and Nail Factory, and the Railroad. The House is in good repair and very pleasantly situated, with water at the door.

Also, A lot of SIX ACRES, near the Chalybeate Spring, one mile from the town of Bedford, with a Log House thereon erected. Adjoining lands of Chenowith, Amos, Shannon and others.

Also, 14 acres of Timber Land, adjoining the Colfelt farm, and convenient to good roads.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN LUTZ, INQUIRER OFFICE, or J. G. BRIDAHAM, Bedford, Pa.

18dectf

VALUABLE TRACTS OF

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. JOHN LUTZ.

LOTS AT PRIVATE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A HOME.

The subscribers will sell a number of lots adjoining the CHALYBEATE SPRING PROPERTY in Bedford township,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

On two of them dwelling houses have already been erected. This is a splendid opportunity to buy a cheap and most desirable home, as the lots lie immediately opposite the Chalybeate Spring Park, on the road, and not more than 120 yards from the Spring, at the following low prices:

1. One-half acre lot with dwelling house and other out-buildings, garden and fruit trees, an the best of water convenient, at $700, cash.
2. Half-acre lot $180, cash.
3. Half acre lot $180, cash.
4. Half acre lot $180, cash.

5 and 6. Half acre lots with dwelling house, brick yard, garden and fruit trees thereon for $850, cash.

7. Contains three acres covered with fruit trees, and in a good state of cultivation, adjoining the above lots, for $600, cash.

Any person desiring to buy a home, a few yards out of Bedford, will find this offer worth serious consideration.

JOHN LUTZ, Real Estate Agent, Bedford, Pa.

may8.tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

FIVE lots of ground in Bedford, 60 by 240, formerly part of the Lyons' estate,

Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.

A tract of bottom land timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.

One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.

Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.

ALSO, Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the Borough of Bedford, with lime stone rock for kiln or quarry on the upper end of each.

Also, 320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa.

80 " " Franklin " Iowa.

109 acres adjoining Bedford, with house, barn, &c., known as the "Amos farm."

Also, a farm of 107 acres in Harrison twp.

Also, Six acres near Bedford, with 2 houses, stable and brick yard thereon.

O. E. SHANNON, Bedford, Penn'a.

June 21.-tf

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing 180 acres, 95 of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, 95 acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. Price $4000.

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

JOHN LUTZ, Real Estate Agent.

June 21, 1867:tf

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1870.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder.—John P. Reed.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Hugh Moore.
Sheriff—William Keyser.
Deputy Sheriff—John A. Cessna.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, George Elder, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egulf, Adam K. Pensyl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—A. J. Sansom, *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, Owen McGirr, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley,
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy,
High Constable—Lawrence Defibaugh,
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle. Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, Geo. Mardorff. Geo H. Mengel, *Secretary*. H. Nicodemus, *Treasurer*.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Bedford Council, No. 502. O. U. A. M., meets on Thursday evening of each week, in the Masonic Hall.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Fall Arrangement.*—Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M. arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.

Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 11.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.

The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

Local Affairs.

Important Notice.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of Durborrow & Lutz, are hereby notified that all accounts must be settled promptly. Those indebted for subscriptions will ascertain the facts and amount by reference to the date on the yellow slip with their newspaper address. All bearing date prior to July 15th 1868 are indebted to Durborrow & Lutz for the amount due up to that time. Accounts for advertising &c., have been forwarded to all at various times. These accounts must now be settled; no longer indulgence can be given. Those neglecting this notice must not complain if they find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN LUTZ.

28jantf

ACCIDENT.—Last Thursday morning Mrs. Elizabeth Mower, an aged lady residing in the western part of town, fell on the sidewalk and broke her arm.

MESSRS. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 40 Park Row, New York, are authorized to receive advertisements for this paper at our lowest rates.

THERE are no Bitters so popular and so deserving of praise as the Constitution Bitters, prepared by Seward and Bentley, Druggists, Buffalo, N. Y. They have become famous more rapidly than any others, and all because they are the best Bitters for the afflicted.

REV. R. F. WILSON will administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, at Bloody Run, on next Sabbath (20th inst.) in the German Reformed Church. Services at 2 P. M. on Saturday and at 10½ A. M. on Sabbath.

In consequence of this appointment there will be no service in the Presbyterian church of Bedford on next Srbbath.

NELSON B. MILLER, it is alleged, stole a mare from William Cyphers of Hopewell tp., and made his escape to parts unknown. A short time ago he was apprehended in Cumberland, Md. One day last week, Sheriff Keyser, receiving a requisition from Governor Geary, proceeded to Cumberland and brought the prisoner to Bedford, where in the care of the Sheriff, he will await his trial.

CURE FOR COUGH OR COLD.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indications of Cough, take during the day a few "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. Have them in readiness upon the first appearance of a Cold or Cough.

IF you want all kinds of Smoking Tobacco's you can get

"Fruits & Flowers,"
"Pride of Durham,"
"Sweet eighteen,"
"Mountain Flowers,"
"Apricot,"
"Jennie,"
"Mannilla,"
"Kiss Me Quick,"
"Sailors Choice."

AT D. W. CROUSE'S. — AT D. W. CROUSE'S.

25feb1m

THE following is an extract from a private Letter written by the Proprietors of the Plantation Bitters:

"We had no conception of the wide-spread suffering which exists, or of the almost infallible cures produced by the Plantation Bitters, when we first commenced offering them for sale. We now find that every house has a weak child, an ailing parent, or debilitated aged member, who needs this Tonic. Our Laboratory has grown from a single room to an immense building, and our sales from a few bottles to many hundred dozen per day, and we are glad to know that they have done you so much good.

OUR RAILROAD ONCE MORE.—A survey and location of the railroad from Mt. Dallas to Bedford will be made as soon as the weather will permit. Upon this survey, estimates of the cost will be made, and it is confidently believed that the requisite amount of money to build the road can be promptly raised. Our citizens will be called upon for their contributions toward the work at an early day, when we hope they will come up to the work in a liberal, business like style. There is no longer any question about the building of the road if our people will do anything at all reasonable in the way of subscribing toward, and assisting in the work.

DONT forget that the Inquirer Book Store is the place to buy school books, pens, inks, stationery &c.

KEMBLE FURNACE at Riddlesburg is to be enlarged the present season, by the addition of another stack, thus doubling its capacity and increasing its production from 150 tons of iron per week to 300 tons and upward. Workmen are already engaged in digging the foundations for the boiler house and stack, and in getting out the stone. We understand the Kemble Company also intend erecting a number of new houses for the accommodation of the employes of the Furnace. A fact has already been demonstrated by this furnace, which will have a most important bearing on the iron interest of Bedford County. Iron is now manufactured there about ten dollars per ton cheaper than almost anywhere else in the State, and the improvements now making will enable them to make it still cheaper. This fact of itself, when it once becomes generally known will give Bedford County the preference over any other iron manufacturing district in the state. Investigation has led to the belief that as soon as the railroad is completed to Bedford, that on account of the proximity of ore and limestone and other advantages in the immediate vicinity of the town, iron can be still more cheaply manufactured here.

FIRE.—On Thursday morning last between the hours of eleven and twelve, the Carpenter shop of Messrs. John Davidson & Wm. L. Horn, situated in the western part of town was entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at fifteen hundred dollars, consisting of the building and all of Mr. Davidson's tools, together with a lot of sash, doors, moulding and other worked lumber. The fire originated in the upper part of the building from the chimney, and as all the hands were away, it had gained great headway before the neighbors discovered it. We have not had a fire in Bedford for so long, that when the alarm was given (which was a very tame one) every body ran to see the fire before the engine and hose were thought of; in consequence, the building was nearly consumed before anything was done. Mr. Davidson's residence was saved through the gentlemen who managed the water affairs at the spring-house.

ALL the Monthly Magazines, Periodicals and daily papers can be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

GRADUATED.—M. D.'s.—Among the 112 disciples of Esculapius graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, we see the names of our young friends Albert E. Ealy, of Schellsburg, and Simon H. Gump, of Stuckeyville. Mr. Ealy read medicine with his father, Dr. J. C. Ealy, of Schellsburg, and Mr. Gump with Dr. Watson of this place. We congratulate the young gentlemen upon their admission to the full honors of their profession. They have both been diligent students, and from the high characters they sustain we predict for them useful and honorable careers in their chosen calling.

MOVING.—Our friend J. M. Shoemaker has been moving his goods into his new store room the past two days, and expects by the first of next week, to have things in working order.

OIL NEWS.—Our latest advices from the oil regions show that on the Hartley & Shannon farm, the Pea Nut well is pumping forty barrels, Hartley well No. 5, fifty barrels, and the Miama well on the river, thirty barrels per day. On Stump Island, the Island Queen is pumping thirty-two barrels and the Island King seventy barrels per day.

For the month of January, Parker's Landing produced one-eighth of all the oil reported. There are now in the oil regions 442 new wells being drilled, of which there are 203 at Parker's Landing Oil is worth from $4.25 to $4.30 on the ground.

D. W. CROUSE has just received a large invoice of Navies, Cavendish, Spun, Congress, and fine bright Tobacco. 25feb1m

THE following are the weights established by law in this State:

Potatoes, by act of March 23, 1865	56 lbs
Wheat, act of March 10, 1818	60 lbs
Rye and corn, act of of April 16, 1845	56 lbs
Barley, act of March 10, 1818	47 lbs
Buckwheat, act of March 10, 1818	48 lbs
Oats, act of April 13, 1859	30 lbs
Clover seed, act of March 22, 1829	60 lbs
Timothy seed, by custom	44 lbs

THE microscope shows the color of the hair due to a deposition of pigment in its substance. When the hair glands become enfeebled, this pigment fails. One after another the hairs become white, or fall out, producing baldness. Baldness is easy to prevent but hard to cure. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops it: even restores the hair sometimes: always restores its color. Immediate renovation is at once visible: softness, freshness and the gloss of youth. This great ornament should be preserved since it can be by Ayer's Hair Vigor, which is beautifully clean and free from anything injurious to the hair.—*Tribune. Springville, N. Y.* 1mar1m

THE FARMER'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF YORK insures against damage by lightning, whether fire ensues or not, and to Live stock (when insured) in Barns or at large on the premises of the assured. This is a new feature, without additional cost, not extended by any other company to the assured. Insure with the York, the people's favorite.

W. A. EDWARDS, Agent,
March 15, 1870. Bedford, Pa.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

JOHN A. BLODGET, Esq., for many years a practising attorney in this place, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Hon. Samuel Calvin, in Hollidaysburg, on the 5th instant, in the 72nd year of his age. He was a lawyer of considerable prominence at the Bedford bar for many years, and was well known to many of our old citizens.

Go to the INQUIRER Book Store for stationery, school books, miscellaneous books, news papers, magazines, pens, pencils, inks and every thing in that line. Don't be afraid to go in and look around anyhow—No harm done if you don't buy.

"BRING BACK THAT HAM"!—One night last week, somebody stole a fine ham from E. M. Fisher's smoke house. This petty pilfering has been carried on in other parts of our town for some time.

BLANK receipts for the use of Treasurers of school Districts, and Justices' receipts for county taxes, Executions, Subpœnas, Summonses, all kinds of blanks for school Directors, Judgment notes, Deeds &c., &c., always on hand at the INQUIRER Book Store.

THE WEATHER.—On Monday we had plenty of mud. Tuesday brought high South and East winds, and on Wednesday morning, we had ten inches of snow, with a cold Nor' West breeze.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

A NEW POST-OFFICE has been established at Imler Town in Bedford township. Our friend E. Y. Imler has been appointed Post Master, and he will make a good officer.

THE day after to-morrow will be the vernal equinox. Look out for storms.

FIXING UP.—T. M. Lynch, Esq., is refitting his store room on Pitt street, whither he will move on the first of April.

SCHOOL books are selling cheaper at the INQUIRER Book Store than anywhere else in town.

WILD geese and pigeons, harbingers of Spring, have been wending their way northward for several days past.

The Season and its Dangers.

The human body is chiefly composed of tissues and fibres as sensitive to every change in the condition of the atmosphere as the most delicate electrometer, or the quicksilver in a barometer tube.

The stomach, the skin, the nerves, the lungs, and the excretory organs are especially liable to be affected by these variations, and the best defence against their disastrous tendency is to keep the digestive machinery, which feeds and nourishes the whole system, in good working order.

If the stomach is weak or disordered neither the blood nor the bile can be in a healthy state, and upon the fitness of these two important fluids for the offices assigned to them by nature, and the regularity of their flow, health in a great measure depends.

When the air is heavily laden with chilling vapors, as it often is at this season of the year, the digestion should be an object of peculiar care. If it is weak and languid, the whole physical structure will be enervated. If it is vigorous, the entire organization will be strong to resist the untoward and depressing influence of a damp and vitiated atmosphere.

A pure and powerful tonic is therefore especially needed as a safeguard against the diseases most common in the spring, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters being the most wholesome and potent medicine of the class at present known, a course of it is particularly advisable at this period of the year. The stomach will thereby be toned and strengthened, the liver and bowels regulated, the nervous system braced up, and nature put in a state of active defence against the miasma which superinduces intermittent and remittent fevers, rheumatisms, nervous debility, headache, hypochondria and other complaints which are apt to assail the untoned and unfortified organizations. The body is strengthened without exciting the brain, and consequently no unpleasant reaction follows its reviving and renovating operation. 1mar1m

MARKETS.

BEDFORD MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY G. R. OSTER & CO.

White Wheat per bushel	$1.00
Red " " "	90
Corn " " "	80
Oats " " "	40
Potatoes " "	50
Flax Seed " "	1.75
Clover Seed " "	$6.00@6 50
Timothy Seed " "	3.00
Apples " "	75
Flour, per barrel	5.50@6.00
Butter, per pound	30
Tallow " "	10
Beeswax " "	30
Lard " "	20
Pork " "	11
Wool " "	40@45
Turkey " "	8
Beef " "	
Eggs " doz.	20
Chickens " "	2.25
Wood—Hickory, per cord	4.00
" —Oak, " "	3.00

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—The demand for flour is limited to the immediate wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels in lots at $4 37½a4 50 for superfine; $4 62½a4 87½ for extras; $5 25a 5 75 for low grade and choice Northwestern extra family; $5 45a6 for Pennsylvania do. do; $5 25a6 25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; $6a7 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye flour may be quoted at $4 62½.

The movement in the wheat market continues of an extremly limited character, and only 1.000 bushels Pennsylvania red sold at $1 23a1 25. Rye cannot be quoted over 98c for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in small supply, and meets a fair demand, with sales of 2.000 bushels Pennsylvania and Southern yellow at 90c in the cars and from store, and 92c afloat. Oats are unchanged, and 2,000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 54a 55c. 1,000 bushels Canada barley sold on private terms.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in steady request, and 400 bushels sold at $7 75a8; timothy is nominal; flaxseed ranges from $2 30a2 35.

Whisky is quiet and ranges from $1a1 02 for wood and iron bound packages.

PHIL'A LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—There was an average degree of activity in the beef cattle market to-day, but prices varied little from last week's quotations. We quote choice at 9¾a10½c, prime at 8¾a9½c, fair to good at 8a 8½c, and common at 5¼a7c per lb, gross, as to quality.

Cows and calves were in fair request, with sales of 150 head at $45a65. Springers may be quoted at $40a60.

Sheep—The market was dull and prices had a downward tendency. Sales of 9.600 head at 6¼a8½c per lb. 3,000 sold at the Avenue drove yard at 7a8½c per lb, the latter for extra.

Hogs suffered a further decline of 50c per 100 lbs. The market closed weak, with sales of 2,390 head, at the Avenue and Union drove yards at $12a13 per 100 lbs net, for corn fed.

MARRIED.

Sunday evening, March 13th, by the Rev. John A. Nuner, at the house of the bride's father, Mr. JOHN S. METZGER to Mrs. ELIZABETH MILLER, all of Bedford co.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF REED & SCHELL.

The gentlemen composing the above firm are very desirous that their creditors should signify to them, by some concerted action, what time they are willing to give the assignees to convert their assets into money. Mr. Schell has not appointed any individual assignees and is averse to doing so, and he is anxious to know what disposition the creditors would desire him to make of his property so as to realize the greatest amount for the creditors of Reed & Schell. The creditors are, therefore, requested to meet in the Court House, in Bedford, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of March, A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of taking such action as to them may seem meet.

E. F. KERR.
18mar J. R. DURBORROW.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to Aaron Evans and Jonathan Evans, on the estate of Joseph Evans, late of Broad Top township, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

AARON EVANS,
Eagle Foundry, Huntingdon co. Pa.
JONATHON EVANS,
18mar6t* Cassville, Huntingdon co. Pa.

NOTICE.—*Money and Old Castings Wanted.*—All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the proprietor of the Bloody Run Foundry, either by note or book account, will please call and settle between this and the fifteenth of April next. If this is not attended to, you will have yourselves to blame if there are costs added.

March 11, 1870-4t F. FELTON.

ESTATE OF PRISCILLA ESHELMAN, dec'd. Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of Priscilla Eshelman, late of Monroe twp., dec'd., all persons having claims against said estate will present them for settlement, and persons owing said estate will please make prompt payment

GEORGE NYCUM, Adm'r.,
11mar Monroe twp.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned was appointed an auditor at the late session of Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to distribute the assets among the creditors of the estate of Martin T. Foor late of East Providence township, dec'd. He will meet all parties interested who may see fit to attend at his office, in Bedford, on Thursday, the 24th day of March, A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of making said distribution.

J. R. DURBORROW,
11mar Auditor.

New Advertisements.

HARTLEY & METZGER Having dissolved partnership this day, tender their thanks to their customers for the generous patronage during the past years. The HARDWARE & FARM MACHINE business will be continued at the old stand by S. S. METZGER, who solicits a fair share of the trade, promising to endeavor to render satisfaction.

The accounts and notes of Hartley & Metzger will be settled by S. S. Metzger. Whilst a reasonable time will be given for payment, we insist on settlement of all Book accounts by note or cash, on or before May 1st, 1870, after which time suit will be brought on all accounts not closed.

March 3d, 1870. 11mar3t

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, Administrator with the Will annexed, of Nicholas Strayer, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, dec'd, by virtue of the authority and direction in said Will contained, will offer for sale, and sell by public outcry, upon the premises, on MONDAY, APRIL 4th, 1870, all the following described Real Estate, situate in the township, aforesaid, to wit: All that certain TRACT OF LAND, adjoining lands of Martha K. Duncan, dec'd, on the East and on the South, E. Hammond, Esq., on the West, and the heirs of John Cashman on the North, containing 132 ACRES, more or less, about fifteen acres cleared, the balance of the tract is well timbered. This property will be offered whole or in parts to suit the convenience of purchasers. Deed made and possession given immediately upon compliance with conditions of sale.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day, when due attendance will be given and terms made known by

JAMES MADARA,
Adm'r with Will annexed of Nicholas Strayer, dec'd. 11mar4t

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

On Friday, March 25th, 1870.

There will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in Londonderry township, on Friday, March 25th, 1870, the following described property, viz: THE MANSION TRACT containing 262 acres, 160 acres cleared, 60 acres good meadow, and 100 acres bottom and lime-stone gravel, all in an excellent state of cultivation, having thereon erected an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, large frame barn, and other outbuildings. Also, a story and a-half Log House with kitchen and stable, in the town of Bridgeport, and a GOOD SAW MILL on Big Will's Creek, with unsurpassed water power and in good running order. This tract is situate at the junction of the BEDFORD and CONNELLSVILLE RAILROADS. There can be little doubt that a depot will be erected upon or immediately adjoining it, thus rendering a considerable part valuable for BUILDING LOTS.

The above farm will be offered in parcels as follows:

No. 1. About 76 acres adjoining where the proposed depot is to be erected, about 56 acres cleared and twenty acres timber, including Mansion House and Barn.

No. 2. Containing about 85 acres; about 60 acres cleared and twenty-five timber, including House and Lot in Bridgeport, Saw Mill and water power.

No. 3. Containing about 100 acres; about 60 acres cleared and forty acres timber.

Draft shown on day of sale.

N. B. Widow's dower to remain in the property until her death.

☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, when further terms will be made known.

HENRY MILLER, Executor
4mar of the last Will of John Miller, dec'd.

CUSHINGS & BAILY,

BOOKSELLERS

and

STATIONERS,

No. 262 Baltimore St., Opposite Hanover,

BALTIMORE.

The largest and best assorted stock in the city, of SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL, DENTAL, CLASSICAL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

☞ General Banking and Counting House Stationery of all kinds.

Blank Books made to order in any style of Binding and Ruling.

[ESTABLISHED 1811.] 4mar6m

PLANTATION BITTERS.

S. T.—1860—X.

This wonderful vegetable restorative is the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid, it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness to which women are especially subject, it is superseding every other stimulant. In all climates, tropical, temperate or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits. For sale by all druggists.

4mar6m

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will expose to sale at public auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of March, 1870, TWO LOTS OF GROUND in the town of Lafayetteville, South Woodberry township, Bedford County, adjoining lots of David Bonnett and Joseph Barley, fronting about one hundred feet on Main street and extending back about one hundred and sixty feet, and having thereon two one-and-a-half story LOG DWELLING HOUSES. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

JOSIAH T. BARCLAY,
18feb Adm'r of Mary Barclay, dec'd.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses,

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

AYER'S AGUE CURE.

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever. Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As it name implies, it does CURE, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the Ague Cure daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

24decly DR. B. F. HARRY, Agent.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER, and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

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HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Miscellaneous.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.

The following are selected from thousands of testimonials of similar character, as expressing the reasons for the preference for the GROVER & BAKER Machines over all others.

* * "I like the Grover & Baker Machine, in the first plaae, because, if I had any other I should still want a Grover & Baker; and, having a Grover & Baker, it answers the purpose of all the rest. It does a greater variety of work and it is easier to learn than any other."—*Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jenny June.)*

* * "I have had several years' experience with a Grover & Baker Machine, which has given me great satisfaction. I think the Grover & Baker Machine is more easily managed, and less liable to get out of order. I prefer the Grover & Baker, decidedly."—*Mrs. Dr. Watts, New York.*

* * "I have had one in my family for some two years; and from what I know of its workings, and from the testimony of many of my friends who use the same, I can hardly see how anything could be more complete or give better satisfaction."—*Mrs. Gen. Grant.*

* * "I believe it to be the best, all things considered, of any that I have known. It is very simple and easily learned; the sewing from the ordinary spools is a great advantage, the stick is entirely reliable; it does ornamental work beautifully; it is not liable to get out of order."—*Mrs. A. M. Spooner, 36 Bond Street, Brooklyn.*

* * "I am acquainted with the work of the principal machines; and I prefer the Grover & Baker to them all, because I consider the stitch more elastic. I have work now in the house which was done nine years ago, which is still good."—*Mrs. Dr. McCready, No. 43 East 23d street, New York.*

* * "More than two-thirds of all the sewing done in my family for the last two years has been done by Grover & Baker's Machine, and I never had a garment rip or need mending, except those rents which frolicsome boys will make in whole cloth. It is in my opinion by far the most valuable of any I have tried."—*Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.*

* * "The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine has rendered in every respect the most perfect satisfaction. It combines so many advantages with beauty of execution and economy in price that it is a necessity in every household."—*Mrs. Governor Geary, Harrisburgh, Pa.*

* * "I have had the Grover & Baker Machine for ten or twelve years in constant use in my house. I have seen and known every kind of family sewing, both personal and household, accomplished upon the Grover & Baker Machine to the entire satisfaction of all who were concerned."—*Rev. Stephen H. Tyng.*

* * "I find the Grover & Baker stitch will wear as long as the garments do—outwear the garment, in fact. The stitch will not break on bias seams, when stretched, as others do; and neither does it draw the work."—*Mrs. Dr. Whiting, 4 East 24th street, New York.*

* * "We have a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine for seven years in constant use, hemming, felling, tucking, and everything that the fingers can do. It is preferred over all others on account of its durability of work, elasticity and strength of stitch, ease of movement, and simplicity of construction."—*Mrs. General Buel.*

* * "There could be no greater comfort in a family than a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. I have used one for the last nine or ten years, and I think it is decidedly the best family Sewing Machine."—*Mrs. Alice B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Dr. Whipple, Sec. Am. Miss. Association.*

* * "I have had an opportunity of examinine and using other varieties of machines; but I very much prefer the Grover & Baker stitch, for strength, elasticity, and beauty. I have seen no other machine so simple in its construction, so easily understood and kept in order."—*Mrs. E. D. Sanborn, St. Louis.*

The Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company manufacture both the Elastic Stitch and Lock Stitch Machines, and offer the public a choice of the best machines of both kinds, at their estrblishments in all the large cities, and through agencies in nearly all towns throughout the country. Price Lists and samples of sewing in both stitches furnished on application to Grover & Baker S. M. Co., Philadelphia, or to

F. M. MASTERS,
25feb Bloody Run, Pa.

THE BEDFORD COUNTY BANK,

BLOODY RUN, PENN'A.

Accounts Solicited from Banks, Bankers and others. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections made on all accessable points. A general banking business transacted. Stockholders individually liable for deposits.

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THE NEW ARTICLE OF FOOD.

For twenty five cents you can buy of your Druggist or Grocer a package of SEA MOSS FARINE, manufactured from pure Irish Moss or Carrageen, which will make sixteen quarts of Blanc Mange, and a like quantity of Puddings, Custards, Creams, Charlotte Russe, &c. &c. It is by far the cheapest, healthiest and most Delicious food in the world.

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HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

IT WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It keeps the hair from falling out. It is the best dressing in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair, healthy, soft and glossy.

R. P. HALL & CO.
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For sale by all druggists. 4mar2t

WIRE RAILING, WIREGUARDS,

For Store Fronts, Factories, &c. Heavy Crimped Wire Cloth for Cleaning Ores, Coal, &c. Heavy Screen Cloths and Coal Screens, Wire Webbing for Sheep and Poultry Yards, Paper Makers' Wires, Brass and Iron Wire Cloth Sieves, Painted Screens, Ornamental Wire Work. Every information by addressing the manufacturers,

M. WALKER & SONS.
25febly No. 11 North 6th St., Phil'a.

J. M. REYNOLDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.

All business intrusted to him will be attended to with great care. Upon notice will appear for parties in suits before Justices of the Peace in any part of the county. Office with J. W. Dickerson, Esq., on Juliana St., next door north of Mengel House. 4marly.

ESTATE OF HENRY BRANT, DEC'D. The undersigned having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John T. Keagy, Trustee to sell the real estate of Henry Brant, dec'd, hereby notifies all parties interested that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Friday, the 18th day of March, A. D., 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. KING, Jr.,
4march3t Auditor.

ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN ARE hereby notified that on the 10th day of February, 1870, I purchased at Sheriff's sale, all the furniture, pictures, statuary, and dental instruments, &c., belonging to Dr. C. N. Hickok, of Bedford, Pa., and have leased the same to him during my pleasure. All persons are cautioned against buying or otherwise meddling with the same.

W. O. HICKOK.
Feb. 28th, 1870.-4t

MARRIAGE CERTIFCATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices shou'd have them.

EVERYBODY in want of WALL PAPER examines the stock at the Inquirer Book Store.

New Advertisements.

OFFICE OF

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU SREET, NEW-YORK,

February 15th, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service—both to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire Railroad system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly-growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West-Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and RENDER IT THE MOST IMPORTANT AND SUBSTANTIAL RAILROAD ENTERPRISE NOW IN PROGRESS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and co-operation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this City of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, INSURES AN ENERGETIC, HONORABLE and SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio river, at, or near, the mouth of the Big Sandy river, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburgh.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO WITH THE ENTIRE RAILROAD SYSTEMS OF THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST, AND WITH THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Its valuable franchises and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country; AND THERE EXISTS A PRESENT VALUE, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EQUAL TO THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety, and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1000, $500, and $100.

They will be issued as *Coupon Bonds, payable to Bearer*, and may be held in that form; or

The Bond may be *registered* in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer, attached, the *principal* being then transferable only on the books of the Company, unless re-assigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and cancelled, the Bond made a *permanent Registered Bond*, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner of his attorney.

The three classes will be known respectively as

1st. "COUPON BONDS PAYABLE TO BEARER."

2nd. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED."

3rd. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS DETACHED," and should be so designated by Correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have THIRTY YEARS to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent per annum from November 1, 1879, PRINCIPAL and INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The interest is payable in May and November, that it may take the place of the earlier issues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A SINKING FUND OF $100,000 PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000 of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the *Virginia Central Railroad Company*, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000, a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio river, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both of this Country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, etc., which will be furnished upon application.

☞ We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances

feb25m.

Miscellaneous.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.—WILLIAM BOWLES, Esq., Treasurer, of the Poor and House of Employment in account with the county of Bedford from January 1st, A. D., 1869, to January 1st, A. D., 1870.

Treasurer,	*Dr.*
To amount in Treasury at last settlement	$2,670 73
To amount received from county Treasury	9000 00
" " " old collectors	742 23
Total Receipts	$12,412 96

Treasurer,	*Cr.*
By amount paid out on checks as follows:	
For surport of out door paupers	$1348 90
Hardware	60 64
Merchandise, (including dry goods & groceries,)	917 77
Coffee	206 38
Tea	48 65
Sugar	260 60
Syrup	253 00
Fish	151 49
Tobacco	88 50
Beef	1714 48
Bacon	395 84
Mutton	83 97
Pork	65 06
Coal	111 75
Oats	20 15
Corn	46 25
Butter	100 93
Stoves and tinware	118 70
Wollen goods for J. I. Noble & Bro.	288 84
Repairing Poor House	34 75
S. & W. Shuck, 200 bricks	2 40
Insurance in Poor House property	12 00
Lime	5 75
Salt	28 00
Potatoes	83 30
John Lutz, printing	76 25
Meyers & Mengel, printing	115 00
Mill License	10 00
Chairs	13 00
Coffins	24 50
Shoes	223 05
Brooms	9 50
Vinegar	21 60
Straw	1 50
Books	75
Lumber and work at Mill	48 16
Blacksmithing	40 93
Cider, apples, and applebutter	121 32
Saddlery	24 75
2 cows for use of Poor House	81 00
Issuing orders for removal and relief and conveying paupers to Poor House	79 70
Maintaining paupers at Lunatic Asylum	649 90
Removing paupers to Lunatic Asylum	158 04
Leather and Bogs for Mill	37 50
Heckerman & Son for drugs	93 50
Michael Diehl service as Director	48 00
J. I. Noble " " "	48 00
Henry Egulf " " "	48 00
Samuel Defibaugh Salary as Stewart	500 00
Mrs L. Defibaugh " Matron	15 00
William Bowles part Salary as treasurer	50 00
Dr. F. C. Reamer salary '68 and '69	125 00
A. J. Sansom for clerking	20 00
W. C. Schaeffer "	90 00
Samuel Defibaugh, as per bill filed in 1868	200 69
Note of Mrs. Mary. A Wills	424 00
Interest on note of Mrs. Mary A. Wills	53 00
Interest on check of Samuel Defibaugh	126 49
Expenses of auditing account	40 00
Total credits,	$10,063.23

Receipts	$12,412 96
Expenditures	10,063 23
Balance in Treasury	$2,349 73
Amount in the hands of old collectors and owed to Poor House Treasurer, subject to percentage and enumeration	$3,622 16

We, the undersigned auditors of Bedford county, do hereby certify, that we have examined the accounts of William Bowles, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of said county, from Jan. 1st, A. D., 1869 to December 31st, A. D., 1870, and have found the same to be correct and true.

Witness our hands and seals, this 8th day of January, A. D., 1870.

S. WHIP. [Seal.]
M. A. HUNTER, [Seal.]
Attest, OWEN McGIRR, [Seal.]
J. M. REYNOLDS, Auditors.
feb24w4 Clerk.

STEWARD'S STATEMENT.

Number of paupers remaining January 1st, 1869	75
Number of paupers admitted during the year	58
Total	133
Number of paupers discharged during the year	54
Number of paupers died during the year	7
Number of paupers bound out during the year	3
Total	64
Number of paupers remaining January 1st, 1870	69
Number of meals given to wayfaring persons	1250
Number of out door paupers provided with food, clothing and medical attendance during the year	35

MANUFACTURED IN THE HOUSE.

Shirts	92	Drawers	87
Pants	90	Shemise	52
Coats	28	Skirts	23
Vests	9	Aprons	51
Stockings and Socks	105	Caps	8
Drawers	8	Towels	28
Handkerchiefs	28	Table cloths	5
Bedticks	9	Bonnets	12
Sheets	25	Bolsters	14
Pillow Slips	30	Comforts	9

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Bushels of potatoes	400	lbs of wool	205
Bus. of ears of corn	450	Pork	2675
Bus of oats	200	Veal	400
Tons of hay	20	Bus of onions	33½
Bus. of little onions	2	Bus. of beans	3
Heads of cabbage	2450	Bbls. of Krout	4
Bus. of beets	25	" cucumbers	1½

The garden supplied all kinds of vegetables for the house during the whole of the summer of which no statement is made.

POOR HOUSE MILL STATEMENT.

J. E. Wills, To amount of toll given as per monthly reports, Dr.

Wheat	Rye	Corn	Buckwheat
465 bus	21 bus.	16 bus	15 bus.

J. E. Wills, By amount of grain used in Poor House and sold sundry persons as per monthly reports

Wheat,	Rye,	Corn,	Buckwheat
450 bus.	19 bus.	19 bus.	20 bus.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR,

FOR THE RENOVATION OF THE HAIR.

THE GREAT DESIDERATUM OF THE AGE

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color and the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts longer on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

Price $1.00.

3decly B. F. HARRY, *Agent.*

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO.

The wonderful Granules for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Wheezing, Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils and Incipient Consumption. ONE BOX CURES. Price Twenty-five Cents. Sent by mail on receipt of money. There is nothing equal to BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO, for Coughs.

Agents wanted everywhere, liberal inducements offered. Send for a TRIAL BOX. Address

J. F. ST. CLAIR & CO.,
18feb3m 26 Third Avenue, N. Y.

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

The undersigned, having 12 stocks of Italian Bees, is now prepared to rear Queens for sale. All persons desiring them will please send their orders soon. No orders filled unless accompanied with the cash. Price, six Queens to one address $2.50 each. Less number, $3 each. Purity and safe arrival by mail warranted. Bee book containing instructions for introducing Queens, free. Address A. B. SNOEBERGER,
New Enterprise,
4feb3m Bedford county, Pa.

NOTICE.—All persons having unsettled accounts with Dr. WM. H. WATSON, dec'd, are hereby notified to call upon the undersigned Executor and settle the same without delay.

3septf. WM. WATSON. Executor.

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement between Directors and Teachers, Checks Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bond of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

New Advertisements.

THE GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY!

DR. WALKER'S

CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

More than 500,000 persons bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY? They are not a VILE FANCY DRINK, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits, and refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkeness and ruin, but are a true medicine, made from the native Roots and herbs of California, *free from all Alcoholic stimulants.* They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal. ☞ Send for a circular.

THEY ARE A GENTLE PURGATIVE AS WELL AS A TONIC, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion, or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when it is foul and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE, and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed.

In Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, these Bitters have no equal. For full directions read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor,
32 Commerce St., N. Y.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists, and general Agents, San Francisco and Sacramento, California, and 32 & 34 Commerce St., N. Y.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS. 4mar3m

I WAS cured of Deafness and Catarrh by a simple remedy and will send the receipt free.

MRS. M. C. LEGGET, Hoboken, N. J.
1mar4w

FARMERS, Their Sons, and others, can make money rapidly, selling the NEW ILLUSTRATED FARMERS' MANUAL, edited by Geo. E. Waring, Jr., Practical Farmer and Author, and late Agricultural Engineer of N. Y. Central Park. The best book for Farmers ever issued—All need it before planting. It is a sound, labor saving, money making book. Thousands have bought it, and thousands more want it. 15th Edition ready. Live Agents wanted. Profits large. A. H. HUBBARD,
4mar4w 400 Chestnut St., Phila.

INFORMATION IN THE "PEOPLE'S JOURNAL."

How Teachers, Students, Retired Clergymen, Energetic Young Men and Ladies can make $75 to $150 per month during the Spring and Summer. A copy free. Send name and address to People's Journal, Philadelphia, Pa. 18feb3m

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE FOR FAMILY USE—simple, cheap, reliable, Knits everything. Agents wanted. Circular and sample stocking Free. Address

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE CO.,
18feb3m Bath, Me., or 176 Broadway, N. Y.

$732 IN THIRTY-ONE DAYS, Made by one Agent, selling SILVER'S PATENT ELASTIC BROOM. Over 50,000 now in use. Recommended by *Hon. Horace Greeley* and *American Agriculturist.* One county reserved for each Agent.

C. A. CLEGG & CO.,
38 Courtlandt St. N. Y.,
18feb4w or 126 Washington St. Chicago, Ill.

THE AMERICAN FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE

Is presented to the public as the most Simple, Durable, and Compact and Cheap Knitting Machine ever presented.

PRICE, ONLY $25.

This machine will run either backward or forward with equal facility; makes the same stitch as by hand, but far superior in every respect.

Will Knit 20,000 Stitches in one Minute, and do perfect work, leaving every knot on the inside of the work. It will knit a pair of stockings (any size) in less than half an hour. It will knit Close or Open, plain or Ribbed work, with any kind of coarse or fine woolen yarn, or cotton, silk or linen. It will knit stockings with double heel and toe, drawers, hoods, sacks, smoking Caps, comforts, purses, muffs, fringe, afghans, nubias, undersleeves, mittens, skating caps, lamp wicks, mats, cord, undershirts, shawls, jackets, cradle blankets, leggins, suspenders, wristers, tidies, tippets, tufted work, and in fact an endless variety of articles in every day use, as well as for ornament.

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Can be made by any one with the American Knitting Machine, knitting stockings, &c., while expert operators can even make more, knitting fancy work, which always commands a ready sale. A person can readily knit from twelve to fifteen pairs of stockings per day, the profit on which will be not less than forty cents per pair.

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Smoking Tobacco is an excellent article of granulated Virginia.

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Farm, Garden & Household.

From the New York Tribune.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

V.—Buying A Farm.

No one need be told at this day that good land is cheaper than poor—that the former may be bought more cheaply than it can be made. Yet this, like most truths, may be given undue emphasis. It should be considered in the light of the less obvious truth that *every farmer may make advantageous use of* SOME *poor land*. The smallest farm should have its strip or belt of forest; the larger should have an abundance and variety of trees; and sterile, stony land grows many if not most trees thriftily. Even at the risk of arousing Western prejudice, I maintain that New England, and all broken, hilly rocky countries, have a decided advantage (abundantly counter balanced, no doubt) over regions of great fertility and nearly uniform facility, in that human stupidity and mole eyed greed can never wholly divest them of forest—that their sterile crags and steep acclivities must mainly be left to wood forever. Avarice may strip them of their covering of to-day; but, defying the plow and the spade, they cannot be so denuded that they will not be speedily reclothed with trees and foilage.

I am not a believer that "Five Acres" or "Ten Acres" suffice for a farm, I know where money is made on even fewer than five acres; but they who do it are few, and men of exceptional capacity and diligence. Their achievments are necessarily confined to the vicinage of cities or manufacturing villages. The great majority of all who live by Agriculture want room to turn upon—want to grow grass and keep stock,—and, for such, no mere garden or potato patch will answer. They want genuine *farms*.

Yet go where you may in this country, you will hear a farmer saying of his neighbor. "He has too much land," even where the criticism might justly be reciprocated. We cannot all be mistaken on this head.

There are men who can each manage thousands of acres of tillage, just as there are those who can skillfully wield an army of a hundred thousand men. Napoleon said there were two of this class in Europe of his day. There are others who cannot handle a hundred acres, so that nothing is lost through neglect or oversight. Rules must be adapted to average capacities and circumstances. He who expects to live by cattle rearing needs many more acres than he who is intent on grain-growing; while he who contemplates vegetable, root, and fruit culture, needs fewer acres still. As to the direction of his efforts, each will be a law unto himself.

If I were asked by a young man intent on farming to indicate the proper area for him, I would say, *Buy just so large a farm, as half your means, will pay for*. In other words, "If you are worth $20,000, invest half of it in land. the residue in stock, tools, &c., and observe the same rule of proportion, whether you are worth $1,000,000 or $1,000. If you are worth just nothing at all, I would invest in land the half of that, and no more. In other words, I would either wait to earn $500 over, or push Westward till I found land that costs practically nothing.

This, then, I take to be the gist of the popular criticism on our farmers as having unduly enlarged their borders: *They have more land than they have capital to stock and till to the best advantage*. He who has but fifty acres has too much if he lets part of his land lie idle and unproductive for lack of teams or hands to till it efficiently; while he who has a thousand acres has none too much if he has the means and talents wherewith to make the best of it all.

I have said that I consider the soil of New England as cheap, all things considered, for him who is able to buy and work it, as that of Minnesota or Arkansas—that I urge migration to the West only upon those who cannot pay for farms in the old States. I doubt whether the farmers of any other section have, in the average, done better, throughout the last ten years, than the butter makers of Vermont, the cheese-dairyman of this State. And yet there is, in the ridgey, rocky, *patchy* character of most of our Eastern farms, an insuperable barrier to the most economic, effective cultivation. If the ridges were further apart—if each rocky or gravelly knoll were not in close proximity to a strip of bog or morass—it would be different. But the genius of our age points unmistakably to cultivation by steam or some other mechanical application of power; and this requires spacious fields, with few or no obstacles to the equable progress of the plow, I apprehend that, for this reason, the growth of bread-corn eastward of the Hudson can never more be considerable extended, so long as the boundless, fertile prairies can so easily pour their exhaustless supplies upon us. Fruits, Vegetables, Roots and Grass, we must continue to grow, probably in ever-increasing abundance; but we of the East will buy our bread-corn largely if not mainly from the West.

He therefore who buys land in the Eastern States should regard primarily its capacity to produce those crops in which the East can never be supplanted—Grass, Fruits Vegetables, Timber. If a farm will also produce good corn or Wheat, that is a recommendation; but let him place a higher value on those capacities which will be more generally required and drawn upon.

In the West the case is different; for, though wheat-culture still recedes before the footsteps of advancing population and Minnesota may soon cease to grow for others, as western New York, Ohio, Indiana and Northern Illinois have already done, yet indian corn being the basis of both Beef and Pork, will long hold its own in the valley of the Ohio and in that of the upper Mississippi. As it recedes slowly Westward, Clover, and Timothy, Butter and Cheese, will press closely on its footsteps.

Good neighbors, good roads, good schools, good mechanics at hand, and a good church within reach, will always be valued and sought; few farmers are likely to disregard them. Let whoever buys a farm whereon to live resolve to buy once for all, and let him not forget that health is not only wealth but happiness—that an eligible location and beautiful prospect are elements of enjoyment not only for ourselves but our friends; let him not fancy that all the land will soon be gobbled up and held at exorbitant prices, but believe that money will almost always command money's worth of whatever may be needed, so that he need not embarrass himself to-day through fear that he may not be able to find sellers to morrow, and he can hardly fail to buy judiciously and thus escape that worst species of home-sickness—sickness of home.

IMPORTED INSECT AND WEED PESTS

It is stated as a remarkable and very interesting fact, that nearly all of the worst insect foes of the American farmer and fruit-grower, have been imported from the other side of the Atlantic. The Hessian fly, so destructive to our wheat crops, was introduced some ninety years since; the bee moth at the beginning of the present century; the wheat midge forty-five years ago, and the codling moth, the house fly, the cabbage plant louse, the grain weevil, the cockroach, the different carpet, clothes, and fur moths, together with many other of these destructive pests, were introduced into this country at periods not definitely fixed. Of ninety-nine noxious weeds classified by Dr. William Darlington, of West Chester, Pennsylvania, we are indebted to other countries for no less than forty-three; amongst which are St. John's wort, oxeyed daisy, burdock, plantin, mullen, toad flax, Jamestown or Jimson weed, the notorious cheat or chess, Canada thistle, the dread of farmers, common thistle, field garlic, etc. Notwithstanding the fact that Americans are proverbial for their readiness to reciprocate favors, it is shown that we have not made a very large return for the host of noxious insects and weeds with which we have been so abundantly favored by our trans atlantic brethren. Very few American insects have become naturalized in Europe. The American pea bug is found in some parts of France and England, but not to an injurious extent. The only two American weeds that have become so firmly established in Europe as to be a positive nuisance, is a common aquatic plant (Anacharis canadensis), which has so multiplied its growth there as to completely choke up many of the English canals, and the American Horse weed or Mare's tail, which has spread nearly over the entire world. These facts would seem to demonstrate conclusively that American plants and insects do not become naturalized as readily in the Old World as the insects and plants of the Old World do with us. So far as noxious insects and weeds are concerned, this is nothing to boast of, to be sure, but that does not remove the fact. Perhaps, if the subject were more closely investigated, the results would show that the great increase and spread of these animal and vegetable pests in America is due mainly to the fact that our farmers and fruit-growers have not been as careful to eradicate them as have those of Europe.—*Evening Star*.

Humorous.

Forest Remains—Sawdust.

Song for an Aurist—"Come back to Erin."

Flags for all Nations—Paving-stones.

The oldest Revolver—The earth.

"I'll be down directly," as the pill said.

The Key of the Human Chest—The Stethocope.

The fear that is life to us—The atmosphere.

Thoughtful hospitality—Entertaining an idea.

Appropriate—Somebody advertises real estate dirt cheap.

WHAT is that which comes into existence about five feet from the ground, and is a sign of treachery and amity?—A kiss.

A GIRL in Wisconsin swallowed forty percussion-caps. Her mother refrained from spanking her for fear of an explosion.

A correspondent says the following notice may be seen at a blacksmith's shop in Essex: "No horses shod on Sunday 'cept sickness or death."

A BRIGHT IDEA.—"Begorra, but there has been such a number of burglaries lately that I'll jist bolt the door, and then take the bolt out to make sure."

A GENTLEMAN who has been struck by a young lady's beauty has determined to follow the injunction and "kiss the rod that smote him."

A LITTLE GIRL, after returning from church, where she saw a collection taken up for the first time, related what took place; and among other things she said, with her childish innocence, "that a man passed around a plate that had some money on it, but I didn't take any."

RHYMING.—A line in one of Moore's songs reads thus:

"Our couch shall be roses bespangled with dew."

To which a sensible girl replied:

"Twould give me the rheumatiz, and so it would you."

"PORTER," asked an old lady of an Irish railway porter, "when does the nine o'clock train leave?"

"Sixty minutes past eight, mum," was the reply.

Two little boys were met after dark by a fellow who demanded their money. Said one of them "I have no money." This might have been a sufficient answer; but the other made assurance doubly sure by adding, "And I haven't any pocket to put money in."

THEY have a rich joke on Dr. Egan, a great land operator as well as a most successful physician. The Doctor prescribed some pills for a lady. He was asked how they were to be taken.

"A quarter down," said the Doctor, "and the balance in one, two, and three years."

'Where is the hoe, Sambo?'

'Wid de rake, massa!'

'Well, where is the rake?'

'Why, wid de hoe.'

'Well, well—where are they both?'

'Why, both togedder, massa—you 'pears to be berry 'ticular dis mornin!'

A SOMEWHAT conceited clergyman, who was more celebrated for the length of his sermons than for their eloquence or theory, once asked the Venerable Arch-deacon Hale what he thought of one just preached.

"Well, Sir," replied the brusque Doctor, "I liked one passage extremely well."

"Indeed, Doctor! Pardon me for asking you which passage you refer to. I am really happy to meet with your approval even in one instance."

"Well, my dear Sir," replied the Archdeacon, "the passage I refer to was that *from the pulpit to the vestry room*."

IT was in a Massachusetts village that an old scissors-grinder, calling on a minister, made the usual query, 'Any scissors to grind?'

Receiving a negative answer, it was the minister's turn, which he took by asking, 'Are you a man of God?'

'I do not understand you.'

'Are you prepared to die?'

The question struck home. Gathering up his kit and scrambling for the door, he exclaimed, terror stricken:

'O Lord! O Lord! you ain't going to kill me, are you?'

AN ice-house laborer being killed by a lump of ice falling on his head, the verdict was, "Died of hard drink."

A BOY in Chautauqua County struck a dog. The owner of the dog, hearing of the outrage, went two miles on the double-quick after the boy, and having found him, inquired. in stern tones, 'Are you the boy that struck my dog?'

'I am, Sir,' said the lad.

'Well,' was the reply, 'all I've got to say is, that it was well for you I wasn't there.'

Having inflicted this fearful punishment, the indignant man walked proudly away, and reached his home safely. The lad is not seriously injured.

THE Paris shop-keepers know how to deal with kleptomaniacs. Not long since an elegantly-dressed lady entered a fashionable lace store, and asked to look at Valenciennes laces. The patterns shown appeared to her too coarse and heavy, and she left without purchasing, but not without carrying any thing away. The vigilant eye of the clerk detected her slipping a pice of lace under her cloak. She had scarcely returned home when a messenger arrived with a little package and the following note:

"Madam,—We are afraid that the twelve yards of lace you selected to day in our store will not be enough to trim your dress and therefore take the liberty of sending you another piece of the same pattern, with the bill for both. Please send word by the bearer whether you will take it."

It is needless to add that the lady took the lace and paid the bill, only too happy at having to deal with a man of sense.

Miscellaneous.

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WINTER STOCK.

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Jas. Russell Lowell,	Ole Bull,
General Scott,	Dr. Muhlenburg,
Henry Clay,	Martin Luther,
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HIRAM ROBISON, Executor.

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For assurance of its excellent properties, read the following certificates:

BEDFORD, May 18, 1869. This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment for the Rheumatism, which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved. L. F. DART.

BEDFORD, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others. JACOB BOWSER.

BEDFORD, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of. JOHN KEEFE.

BEDFORD, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease. AUGUSTUS GARVER.

BEDFORD, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

BEDFORD, May 8, 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of "Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

BEDFORD, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured. Yours &c. A. F. MILLER.

BEDFORD, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

BEDFORD, May 13, 1869. This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefitted by it. JOHN HARRIS.

This excellent PAIN CURE is prepared only by W. W. MIDDLETON, Bedford, Pa., to whom all orders for the medicine should be addressed.

4june'69:1y

Miscellaneous.

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Accom P. M.	Mail. A. M.	STATIONS	Accom A. M.	Mail. P. M.
LE5.55	LE 8.40	Huntingdon,	AR10.10	AR4.20
6.02	8.46	Long Siding	10.02	4.12
6.17	9.00	McConnellstown	9.46	3.55
6.24	9.07	Pleasant Grove,	9.37	3.48
6.40	9.22	Marklesburg,	9.22	3.32
6.56	9.38	Coffee Run,	9.03	3.16
7.03	9.46	Rough & Ready	8.55	3.09
7.18	10.01	Cove,	8.40	2.55
7.24	10.05	Fisher's Summit	8.36	2.51
AR7.41	10.20	Saxton,	LE8.20	2.26
	10.43	Riddlesburg,		2.08
	10.52	Hopewell,		2.00
	11.10	Piper's Run,		1.40
	11.29	Tatesville,		1.20
	11.45	Bloody Run,		1.05
	AR 11.52	Mount Dallas.		LE1.00
LE7.50	LE 10.30	Saxton,	AR 8.05	AR2.25
8.05	10.45	Coalmont,	7.55	2.10
8.10	10.50	Crawford,	7.50	2.05
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22oct6m

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June 19, 1868.